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EIGHTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

FORT SMITH SEED



POULTRY AND BEE SUPPLIES

FORT SMITH,

ARKANSAS.

322-324 Garrison Ave. Fort Smith, Ark.

To Our Friends and Customers:

IT is with much pleasure and gratification we present this our Annual Spring Catalog; a pleasure to greet our old friends, and gratifying that we are greeting with this book about one-half more customers than we had a year ago.

Having in mind, as ever, to give our customers the best seeds possible, we have installed this season, along with other equipment, at quite an expense, an electric-heated seed tester, which, together with a powerful magnifying glass, enables us to test quickly and accurately all seeds for germination and purity, and should any fail to come up to our high standard of excellence, they are promptly discarded. We spare no labor nor expense in protecting our customers and supplying them with the best seeds obtainable.

To our old customers, we wish to assure you we will strive, as in the past, to furnish nothing but reliable, tested and tried seeds.

To those who have never tried our seeds, we solicit a trial order, large or small; then leave it to you as to whether or not it pays to trade with us.

We take this opportunity to express our appreciation to our many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and by fair treatment we beg to solicit a continuance.

Yours very truly,

FORT SMITH SEED COMPANY.

Make up and send in your order early.

	PAGE
Ageratum.....	53
Alyssum.....	53
Amaranthus.....	53
Animal Regulator.....	69
Asparagus.....	10
Asparagus Roots.....	10
Asters.....	53
Balsam.....	53
Beans—Bush.....	11
Dwarf Lima.....	13
Pole Lima.....	13
Garden.....	10
Ornamental.....	55
Pole.....	12
Velvet.....	43
Scarlet Runner.....	57
Soy.....	42
Wax-Podded Bush.....	12
Bee Supplies.....	58
Beets.....	14
Bird Manna.....	58
Bird Supplies.....	59
Bird Cages.....	59
Borecole (Kale).....	19
Brooder Hover.....	70
Brooder Stoves.....	9
Broom Corn.....	51
Brussels Sprouts.....	15
Buckwheat.....	41
Cabbage.....	16
Calliopsis.....	54
Canary Birds.....	59
Candytuft.....	54
Cane.....	50
Cantaloupes.....	22
Caponizing Sets.....	66
Carbola (Disinfectant).....	7
Carnations.....	54
Carrots.....	15
Cauliflower.....	18
Celery.....	15
Celosia.....	54
Centaurea Cyanus.....	54
Chinese Cinnamon Vine.....	54
Chrysanthemum.....	55
Climbers.....	54
Clovers.....	46
Columbine.....	54
Collard.....	18
Conkey's Poultry Remedies.....	68
Corn—Broom.....	51
Kaffir.....	50
Seed.....	39
Sweet.....	18
Corn Salad.....	19
Cosmos.....	55
Cress.....	19
Cucumbers.....	20
Dahlia.....	55
Dianthus.....	55
Digester Tankage.....	18
Dwarf Essex Rape.....	42

INDEX

	PAGE
Endive.....	19
Farm Seeds.....	39
Feterita.....	50
Field or Cow Peas.....	44
Flower Pots.....	59
Flower Seeds.....	53
Forget-me-not.....	56
Fountains.....	64
Fox Glove.....	55
Garden Beans.....	10
Garden Peas.....	27
Garden Tools.....	71
Garlic.....	19
Geranium.....	55
Gold Fish.....	59
Gourds, Ornamental.....	56
Grass Seeds.....	49
Gumbo (Okra).....	24
Hibiscus.....	56
Hollyhock.....	55
Horseradish.....	19
Hyacinth Bean.....	55
Incubators.....	8
Incubator Supplies.....	70
Insecticides.....	38
Kaffir Corn.....	50
Kale, or Borecole.....	19
Kohl Rabi.....	20
Lantana.....	54
Larkspur.....	54
Leek.....	20
Lettuce.....	21
Lima Beans.....	13
Lupin.....	56
Marigold.....	56
Marvel of Peru.....	56
Mignonette.....	51
Millet.....	51
Moonflower.....	56
Morning Glory.....	56
Mourning Bride.....	57
Mustard.....	24
Nasturtium.....	55
Oats.....	41
Okra, or Gumbo.....	24
Onions.....	25
Onion Sets.....	26
Ornamental Beans.....	55
Pansy.....	57
Parcel Post Rates.....	5
Parsley.....	27
Parsnips.....	27
Peas.....	27
Field.....	44
Peanuts.....	45

	PAGE
Pepper.....	28
Pe-Tsai (Chinese "Celery" Cabbage).....	17
Petunia.....	56
Phlox.....	57
Pie Plant, or Rhubarb.....	30
Plant Food.....	9
Pole or Running Beans.....	12
Pop Corn.....	41
Poppy.....	57
Portulaca.....	56
Potatoes.....	33
Poultry Foods.....	63
Poultry Supplies.....	64
Poultry Remedies.....	67
Pumpkins.....	29
Radishes.....	29
Rape.....	42
Rat Annihilator.....	64
Rat Corn.....	64
Rhodanthe.....	57
Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.....	30
Ricinus.....	56
Root Crops for Stock Graz- ing.....	51
Rye, Seed.....	42
Salpiglossis.....	57
Salsify.....	30
Salvia.....	57
Saucers.....	59
Seed Corn.....	39
Seed, Cotton.....	41
Seeders.....	61
Sets, Onion.....	26
Snapdragon.....	57
Soy Beans.....	42
Spinach.....	30
Sprayers.....	60
Squash.....	31
Stock.....	58
Sudan Grass.....	50
Sugar Beets.....	52
Sunflower.....	45
Sweet Corn.....	18
Sweet, Medicinal, and Pot Herbs.....	38
Sweet Peas.....	58
Sweet Potatoes.....	33
Swiss Chard.....	14
Thunbergia Alata.....	57
Tobacco.....	38
Tomatoes.....	34
Turnips.....	32
Vegetable Plants and Roots.....	32
Velvet Bean.....	42
Verbenas.....	57
Vetches.....	42
Vinca.....	58
Watermelons.....	23
Wax-Podded Bush Beans.....	12
Wistaria.....	54
Zinnias.....	57

SUGGESTIONS IN ORDERING.

A reading of the following will prove an aid to you and to us:

Our Prices—Including bags, boxes, and free cartage to the depot.

The prices quoted in this Catalog include free delivery on packets, ounces, ¼ pounds, pounds (except where otherwise stated). "By freight or express" means that transportation charges are paid by the customer.

Early Orders—Our rush season comes in the months of March and April. Orders sent at once secure prompt shipment from our full stock.

How to Order—Write your name, postoffice, State, and express office plainly with black ink on every order and every time you write us. Give plain express, mail, or freight directions. Where none are given, we route same at buyer's risk.

Market Gardeners and others who buy vegetable seeds in bulk to the amount of \$10.00 or more are requested to send their list of seeds wanted to us and let us make special quotations.

Plant Orders—Orders for plants will be filled as early in the spring as we consider it safe to send them. If ordered for immediate shipment in severe weather, they will be sent at purchaser's risk.

Use Order Sheets—The use of the order sheets enclosed in this Catalog is a great help to us in facilitating filing and shipment of orders. More will be sent on receipt of postal asking for same.

About Warranting Seeds—We buy and sell the **best seeds that grow**, but it is impracticable to guarantee seeds, as the best seeds will fail under improper treatment. Some may be grown in too dry ground or too wet, too deep or too shallow. Some hardy seeds will stand cold weather and will grow where the soil is too cold for others and would cause them to decay. Insects may attack and destroy them. For these reasons we do not give warranty in any respect.

PARCEL POST RATES.

Packages up to 8 ounces in weight are carried at the rate of ½ cent an ounce, regardless of distance. Packages over 8 ounces are charged for by the pound. The rate per pound varies according to the distance, which is measured by the Government zone system, each zone covering a certain number of miles from point of shipment. Distances and rates are shown in the table herewith. Packages are carried by parcel post and are handled just like any other mail matter. They are delivered to your box by your rural mail-carrier if you live on a rural route, or delivered to your door if you live in a city where there is a carrier service, or delivered to your local postoffice if you live where there is no carrier service.

PARCELS WEIGHING MORE THAN 20 POUNDS ARE MAILABLE ONLY IN FIRST AND SECOND ZONES.

First Zone, Local Rate—This rate applies on parcels mailed at postoffices for delivery on rural or city carriers' routes from such offices. It also applies on parcels mailed on one part of such route to be delivered on other routes from same office. It also applies on parcels mailed on one part of such route to be delivered on other routes from same office.

Second Zone—Any other postoffice up to 150 miles.

Third Zone—150 to 300 miles.

Seeds by Parcel Post—Your postmaster will tell you the parcel post zone in which your post-office is located. In most instances, parcel post shipments are more desirable, even if the cost is slightly higher, than express shipments, because the package is usually delivered to your box, whereas it is sometimes necessary to drive several miles to town to get the express package.

Wt., Lbs.	First Zone.		Zones.							
	Local Rate.	Zone Rate. 50 M.	2d 150 M.	3d 300 M.	4th 600 M.	5th 1000 M.	6th 1400 M.	7th 1800 M.	8th Rate Over 1800 M.	
1	\$0.05	.05	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.11	.12	
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24	
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36	
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48	
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60	
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72	
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84	
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96	
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08	
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	.101	1.20	
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	.11	1.32	
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.971	.21	1.44	
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.801	.1053	.31	1.56	
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	.131	.41	1.68	
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.921	.211	.51	1.80	
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.981	.291	.61	1.92	
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.711	.1041	.371	.71	2.06	
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.751	.1101	.451	.81	2.14	
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.791	.1161	.531	.91	2.28	
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.831	.1221	.612	.101	2.40	
21	.15	.25	.25							
22	.16	.26	.26							
23	.16	.27	.27							
24	.17	.28	.28							
25	.17	.29	.29							
26	.18	.30	.30							
27	.18	.31	.31							
28	.19	.32	.32							
29	.19	.33	.33							
30	.20	.34	.34							
31	.20	.35	.35							
32	.21	.36	.36							
33	.21	.37	.37							
34	.22	.38	.38							
35	.22	.39	.39							
36	.23	.40	.40							
37	.23	.41	.41							
38	.24	.42	.42							
39	.24	.43	.43							
40	.25	.44	.44							
41	.25	.45	.45							
42	.26	.46	.46							
43	.26	.47	.47							
44	.27	.48	.48							
45	.27	.49	.49							
46	.28	.50	.50							
47	.28	.51	.51							
48	.29	.52	.52							
49	.29	.53	.53							
50	.30	.54	.54							

Parcel post also to the following points, considered as of the 8th zone:

Alaska,
Cuba,
Canada,
Guam,
Canal Zone,
Hawaiian Islands,
Mexico,
Philippine Islands,
Republic of Panama,
Samoa:
 Pago-Pago,
 Tutuila Island,
 Tau,
 Manua Island,
U. S. Postal Agency,
Shanghai, China.

**We Are in Position to Supply You with Tested Seeds
Worth Planting.**

Scientific Seed Tests for germination and probable growth are made in Standard Seed Testers, the most accurate equipment ever devised for showing the vigor and planting value of Seed Corn, Grass Seed, Seed Grains and Vegetable Seeds.

You are protected when you buy from us, for our seeds are all laboratory tested before they are sold; as a matter of fact, we test the seeds as they come from the grower and accept only those that are good.

We will test the germination of your seeds free. If you have some seeds that you want tested for purity and germination, send us a sample and we will be glad to test them free of charge. If you have a growing crop from our seeds that looks good to you, we shall be glad to have a photograph showing the interesting features.

**Always plant our PERFECTION BRAND TESTED SEEDS
and you will be pleased with results.**

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

CARBOLA

Saves Time and Labor, Gives Better Results.

Carbola is a combined disinfectant and paint, or whitewash, that has been thoroughly tested by time and under all conditions of climate and temperature. It has attained unqualified endorsement, and is used by agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and by many of the largest and most carefully-conducted poultry, dairy, and breeding farms.

Carbola kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and is a preventive of the many contagious diseases that affect poultry and live stock—such as roup, white diarrhoea, scaly leg, glanders, cholera, contagious abortion, etc.

There is no better disinfectant than Carbola, and it dries white, so that it makes poultry-houses, stables, cellars, etc., cheerful, brighter, and better-looking at the same time it is disinfecting.

Carbola comes in powder form, packed in

convenient-sized packages, and is ready to use just as soon as it is mixed with cold or hot water. It does not spoil by standing, so it can be kept on hand ready for instant use when wanted. There is none of the delay and bother that attends the mixing of whitewash. Carbola can be applied with a brush or a spray machine, and positively will not clog the sprayer. It will not blister, flake, or peel off, as whitewash does, and it has no disagreeable odor to taint milk or other food products.

One pound of Carbola mixed with one gallon of water has a germicidal strength about three times stronger than a five per cent solution of pure carbolic acid, which is the standard for general disinfecting purposes, but is neither poisonous nor caustic. One gallon will cover approximately 250 square feet of surface. Trial pkg., 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs. (10 gals.), \$1.00; 50-lb. bags, \$4.00.

Makes Fertilizing Easy

NITRO-FERTILE



Nitro-Fertile, the odorless liquid fertilizer, is diluted in water, and fed to lawns, shrubs, flowers, and garden truck. Plants, like human beings, need continuous nourishment in order to thrive, and when you feed them Nitro-Fertile every few weeks throughout the growing season, they are bound to do better. Indoors, Nitro-Fertile is diluted, one teaspoonful to a quart of water, one tablespoonful to a gallon, etc.; outdoors, two teaspoonfuls to a quart and two tablespoonfuls to a gallon. Ask about the Ferti-Sprayer, which mixes Nitro-Fertile through the nozzle of an ordinary garden hose.

Contains 2 per cent Nitrogen, 3 per cent Phosphoric Acid, and 3 per cent Potash. Licensed under State Fertilizer Laws.

½-pint bottle, 35c, will last your all winter for potted plants and flowers indoors. One quart, \$1.00, will fertilize 1500 square feet of lawn, garden, or shrubbery outdoors.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

OLD TRUSTY INCUBATORS.

We keep these Incubators and Brooders in stock at all times, and any order will have prompt attention. We have the several sizes that are manufactured. These Incubators for several seasons have outclassed anything in the Incubator line. So far as the cost is concerned, one hatch will pay for the machine—the rest of the season is clear profit. Also the poultry business goes right along with any other business you are interested in and its profits are just that much ahead.

Prices.

100 (120) egg.....	\$16.25
150 (170) egg.....	18.75
200 (240) egg.....	24.25

Swift's

DIGESTER TANKAGE FOR HOGS.

Guaranteed 60% Protein.

Prices of all feed stuffs and live stock are today at extraordinary high levels. This means feeding costs must be watched closer than ever.

A ration properly balanced with Digester Tankage increases profits one-third.

Digester Tankage tones up the system, builds pork, makes weight and profits.

At present levels Digester Tankage is the cheapest concentrated feed which can be secured. 60 per cent Protein guaranteed.

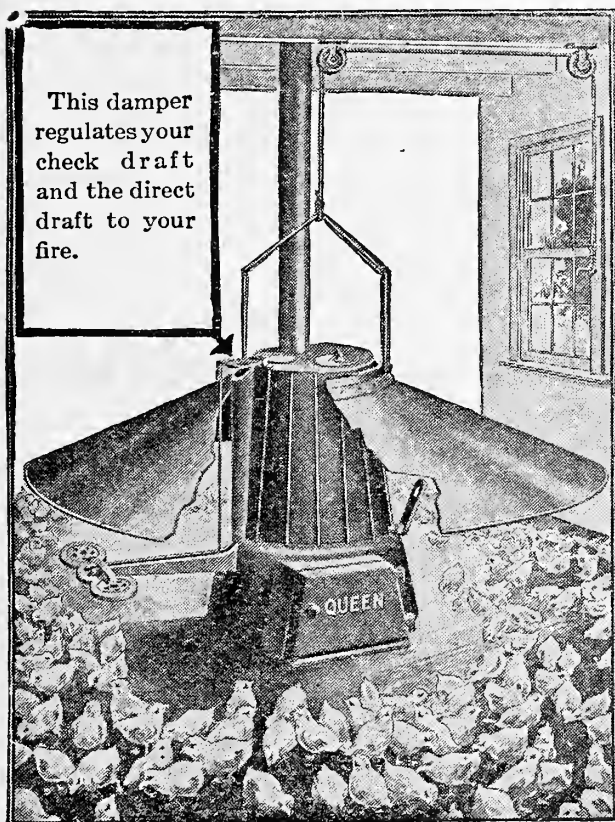
We handle this in carload lots and are in position to quote attractive prices.

PRICE.

Subject to change.

50 pounds, \$3.75; 100 pounds, \$6.50
5-bag lots, \$31.25.

QUEEN BROODER STOVES



The Queen Colony Brooder is a new and improved design of Brooder Stove. It is made of highest quality iron castings that will wear and last indefinitely.

There are no drafts on the smoke pipe of the Queen. The check rests on top of the stove and opens outward when fire is too warm, thus giving a gentle inflow of air to retard the heat. While the opening of the draft to increase the fire is located at the top of the stove, it opens into the fire at the base through an opening extending down the side to the bottom. This feeds the draft into the fire from underneath, with no opening below the hover.

As will be seen from the illustration, the check and the draft lids are cast together and operated together. Thus, when the fire is too hot, the wafer expands and closes the draft and opens the check, both at the same time. When it is too cool, the wafer contracts and closes the check and opens the draft. This keeps an even heat all the time, both night and day, in cold weather or warm, and does it automatically. You don't have to pay any attention to it whatsoever. Just set the regulator for the proper temperature at the start of the season—it will do the rest.

SUPERIOR QUEEN GRATE.

The grate in the Queen Stove is the rocker type and strikes the fire at four points. This is far superior to any draw-center or shaker grate, because it cleans the fire thoroughly, and by striking at four points will break up and remove all clinkers.

COLLAPSIBLE HOVER.

The hover used on Queen Stoves is collapsible and made of four pieces of galvanized iron. This hover comes knocked down, with holes punched and stove bolts attached, ready for putting together. By being collapsible, it en-

ables you to save room when storing and lessens the danger of damage when not in use.

BURNS ANY KIND OF FUEL.

The Queen Stove burns any kind of fuel with equally satisfactory results. We recommend chestnut sizes in all kinds of fuel, and hard or soft coal, coke, charcoal, or briquettes burn equally well. Of course, hard coal will not cause the pipe to become dirty as quickly as others, but it will give no better heat.

No. 1—600-chick size\$15.00
No. 2—1200-chick size 19.00

BOWKER'S PLANT FOOD.

Assure house plants a healthy growth, make them quick-flowering, give the foliage a deeper, richer green. It can be used as a top dressing for potted plants, while a pinch in a vase of cut flowers preserves them for a much longer time. Make home beautiful by securing the best results with your plants. Everyone can do so by using **Plant Food** according to simple directions on every package.

Use it and your flowers will flourish and their health will last. Small size feeds 25 plants six months. Postpaid, 25c. Large size, 45c.

Bone Meal—Fine for ferns and flowers. Per lb., postpaid, 15c. By freight or express, per lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

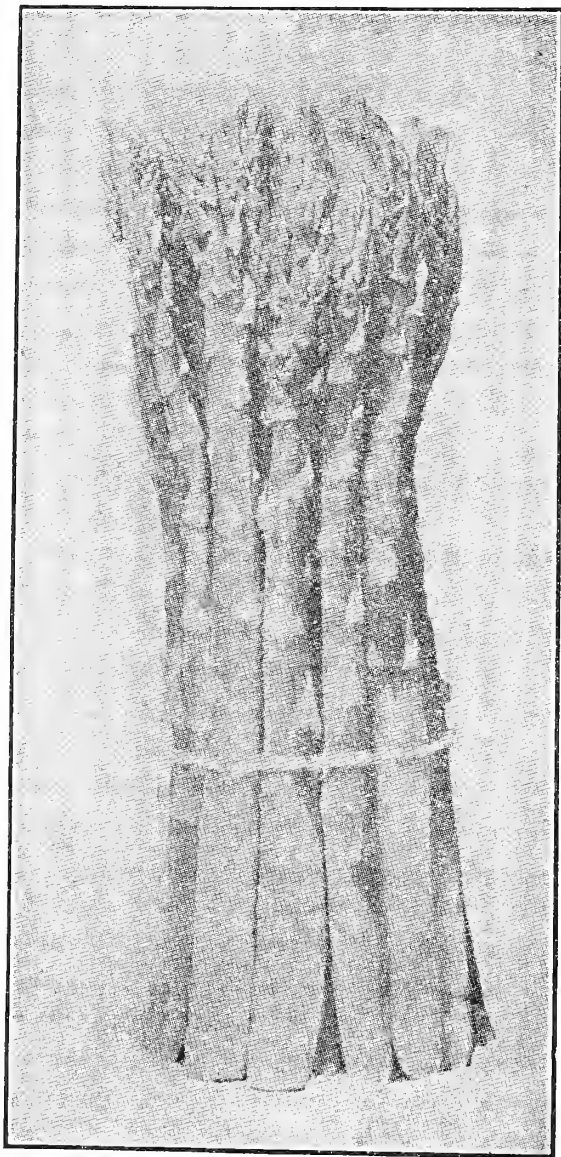
MARKET GARDENERS, TRUCK-GROWERS, AND LARGE FARMERS, ATTENTION!

We urge that you go over this Catalog carefully, make up a list of seeds you need, and send to us for prices.

Our years of experience in the seed business have put us in close touch with the grower, and understanding the soil and climate of this section puts us in much better position to serve you than any outside concern.

We carry a complete line of selected and tested seed, and can supply your wants, quality considered, at as reasonable prices as anyone.

We are here to serve you, and hope you will not hesitate to call upon us.



Garden Seeds.

ASPARAGUS.

A SPARAGUS is one of the first vegetables in spring, as well as one of the best grown in the garden. It is perfectly hardy, grows year after year from the same roots, and never fails to produce a crop. Asparagus does well on any well-drained soil, but the best results are obtained from rich, deep, loamy soil.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Our strong two-year-old roots will give the best results in the shortest time possible.

Columbian Mammoth White—Two-year-old roots. Per dozen, 30c, postpaid; by express, \$1.00 per 100.

GARDEN BEANS.

WHEN all danger of the spring frost is over is the time to plant beans, as they thrive little, if any, when the soil, the days and nights are cold. Given moisture, this crop can be planted in the South in succession until the middle of August. A good, sandy loam is the best soil for beans, but they will grow well in any soil of average richness.

The bush varieties should be planted $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in drills 18 inches or 2 feet apart, 2 inches apart in the drill. When the plants are well up, thin gradually to 6 or 8 inches from each other, leaving the strongest plants as much as possible. The pole varieties should be planted two or three beans in a hill, 2 feet apart each way. Give them clean cultivation, mellowing the soil about them, but not going too deep, hilling broad and flat about the time they are to bear. Do not hoe them when wet from dew or rain, as this induces rust of leaves or pods.

A quart will plant 100 feet of drills; 2 bushels to the acre in drills.

Beans are a very short crop. Order early.

For a larger yield of Beans, use Nitragin.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.

Tennessee Greenpod—This dwarf, early, intermediate snap bean is very popular in some sections of the South, and wherever known in other parts of the country is spoken of in terms of highest praise. The vines are large, somewhat spreading, and prolific. The foliage is

dark green, with leaves large and crumpled. The pods are very long—very often 6 to 7 inches,—flat, irregular in shape, bright, but rather dark green, and of excellent quality; seed of medium size, oval, flat, yellowish brown in color. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

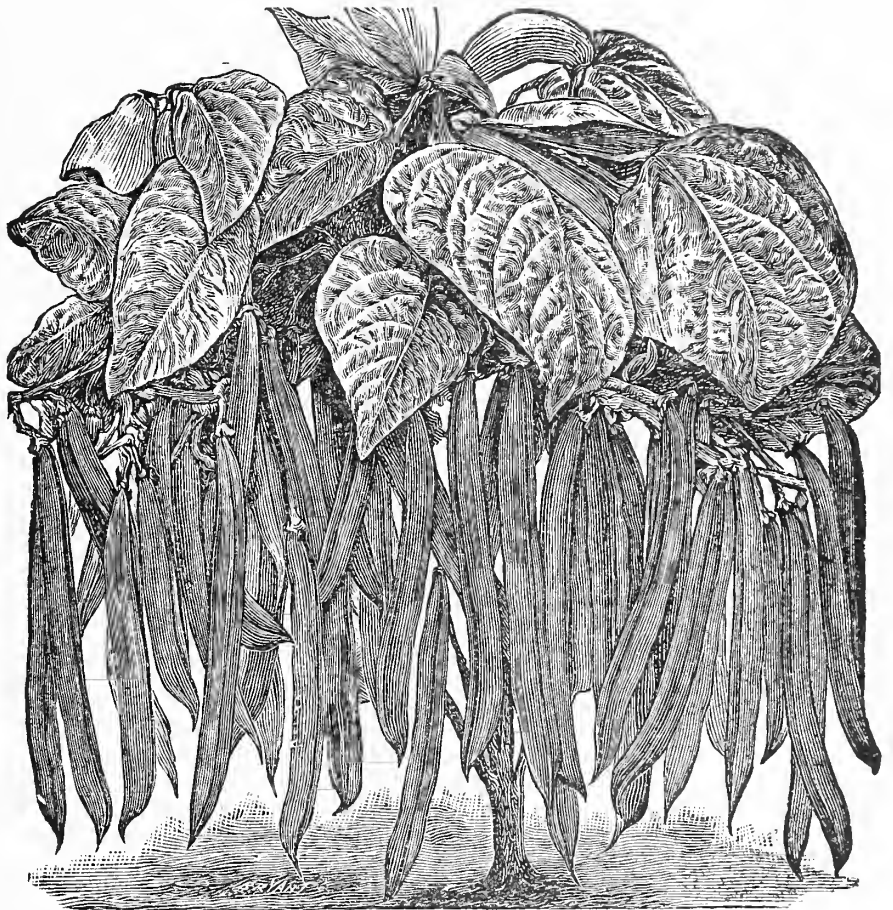
LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS

—A remarkable early and exceedingly prolific variety of beans. The plants are of robust, compact habit, bearing a profusion of round, straight, fleshy pods, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The pods are remarkably tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining. They are stringless in all stages of growth, except when quite old. In cooking they retain their delicious green color, making them very attractive when served. The flavor is delicious, pleasing to the most critical. Although of recent introduction, this variety has attracted considerable attention, and we do not hesitate to proclaim it an ideal snap bean. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by express or freight, 35c per lb.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Bean

—This is a great improvement on the old-time popular favorite Valentine Bean. The pods are fully one-third longer, averaging 5 and 6 inches in length; absolutely stringless, very crisp, round, full and fleshy. It is enormously productive, its handsome pods being ready for market a few days earlier than the old Valentine. We confidently recommend it, either for the home garden or as a profitable variety to grow for market. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

Round Pod Red Valentine—The full meaty pods are of rich color, unsurpassed in tenderness. The plants are healthy, vigorous, and unusually hardy, withstanding slight frosts, which invariably kill other varieties. It permits, therefore, an early planting. It develops quickly, producing handsome, long, fleshy pods of extra fine quality. We recommend this variety highly to market gardeners, although it is as desirable for the home garden. A thorough trial will convince our customers of the excellence of this new sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



Red Valentine.

ALMA, ARK., Feb. 26, 1919.

DEAR SIRs,—I received the package of seed; please accept my thanks for the free seeds you sent me for the few names I gave you. I am talking to these folks to get them to do their seed trading with you. Hope you will be benefited through me, as I know I can't buy seeds here that do as good as what I buy from you.

Yours truly,

GEO. M.

CROWDER, OKLA., February 2, 1917.

DEAR SIRs,—After trying some of your seeds, and was well pleased with them, I ordered 60 pounds of red clover seed in November through Fred Brown's store and sowed them and they came up nicely; but I am afraid that the wind and cold weather will freeze them out. I have had no experience with red clover, but your seed did fine. So please send me your garden book. I am going to garden some this spring, and am ready to order now.

Yours truly,

JOHN F. STEWART.

If you want one peck or more Beans, write for prices.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.

White Navy Beans—Planted in June or July, these usually make a profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for the market. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans together 1 foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate them deeply after 2 or 3 inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a very profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to the acre. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS.

Wardell's Kidney—Very prolific early sort, with long, flat, brittle pods of golden yellow color. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

Improved Golden (Rustproof)—Very valuable rustproof strain of the Golden Wax, which stands drouth remarkably well; pods rather flat, nearly straight, fleshy, and of highest quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

Currie's Rustproof Wax—Is the earliest to

mature of either the green or wax beans. It is ready for the market in twenty-five days from date of planting. Its beautiful, pure golden, long, flat pods of extra fine quality are borne in abundance and attract the admiration of both the planter and the consumer. Being the first in the market, it always commands most profitable prices. Entirely free from rust and blight. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

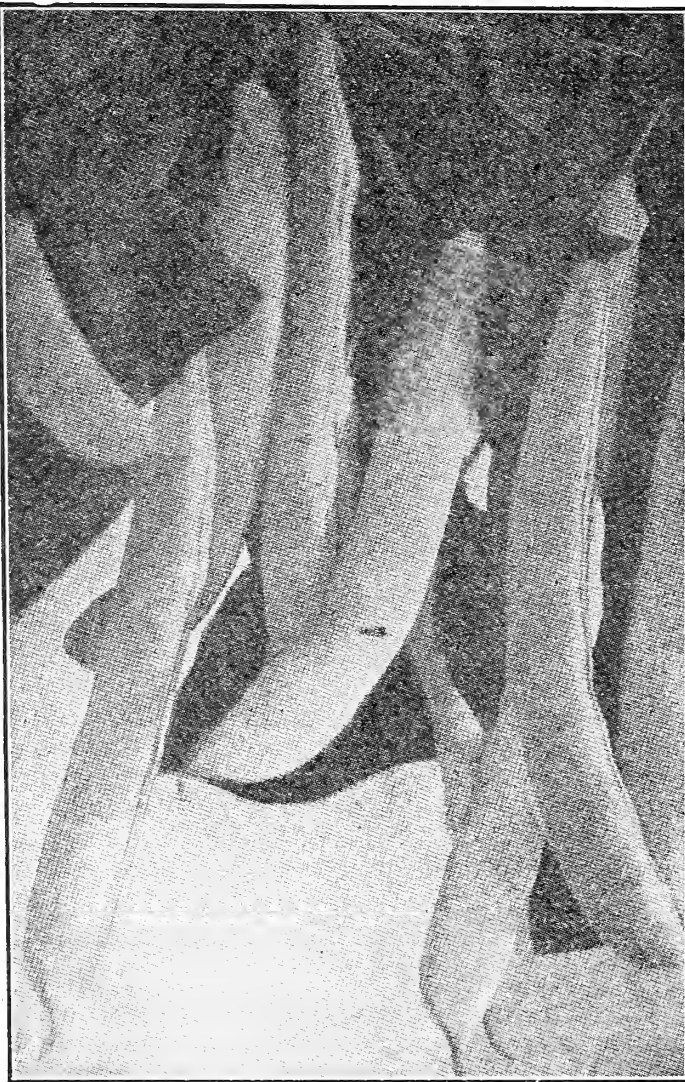
POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—This remarkably vigorous-growing, wax-podded pole bean is very similar to the green-podded Kentucky Wonder, but the very long pods are a little broader, very fleshy, and quite stringless as snaps. The pods are attractive light yellow and when mature are often 8 to 9 inches in length. Seed medium size, oval flattened, very irregular, dark brown. Its earliness and hardiness commend it as a pole bean, well adapted for northern latitudes. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

Lazy Wife—Prolific sort, with handsome, entirely stringless pods. They measure from 4½ to 6 inches in length, are thick and fleshy, and retain their rich, tender, and luscious quality until nearly ripe. The white, dry seeds make excellent winter shelled beans, and extend the season considerably. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

Cut Short, or Cornfield—Green beans; resemble those of the Bush Valentine; dry beans, red-speckled. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

Dutch Caseknife—One of the earliest of the pole varieties; white seeds; used for snaps; good green or dry; a good winter sort, productive, and a good bean for planting among corn. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.



Now I know I am asking you a lot of your time; but after dealing with you last year, I have turned down all other seed houses. Your seeds grew fine and produced strong plants.

Some of the Mexican June corn I raised went to Illinois for seed. While that is a banner

corn State, my relatives from there this fall pronounced your Mexican corn superior to their crop in every way this especial year.

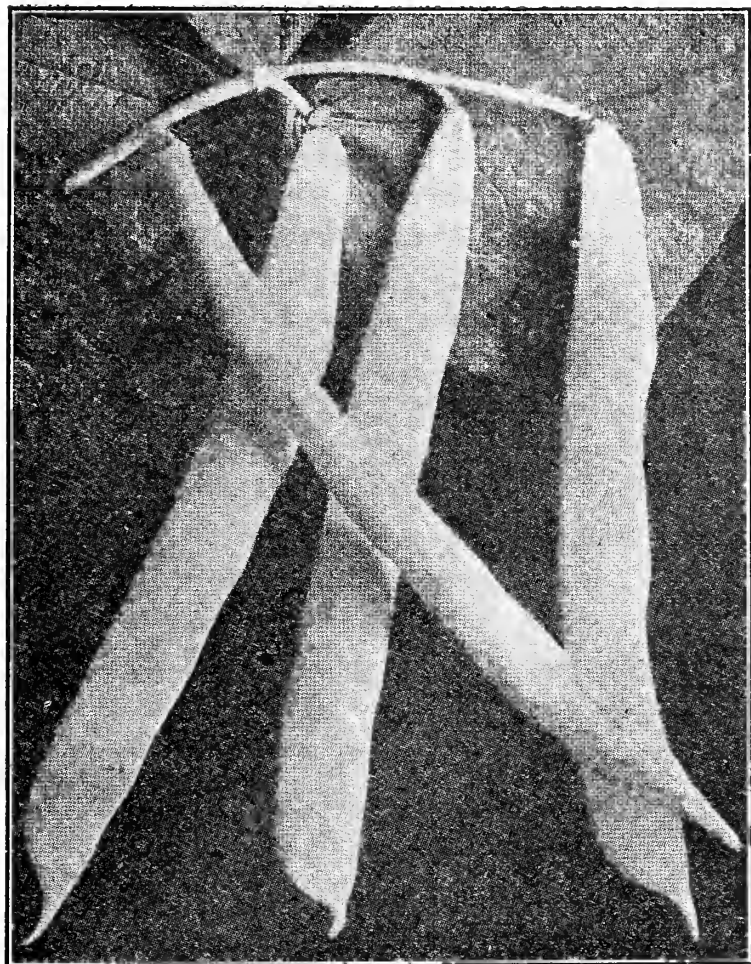
Thanking you for all favors, I am,

Very truly, MRS. DORA S. WOODRUFF,
Nashville, Ark.

If you want one peck or more Beans, write for prices.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.



Currie's Rustproof Wax.

Kentucky Wonder Bean—Brittle, stringless, meaty, delicious flavor. The plants are vigorous climbers; pods are borne profusely in clusters; they average from 7 to 9 inches long; are of attractive green color; round and very brittle when young. If the beans are picked as they mature, the vines will keep on bearing until killed by frost. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$2.80.

October or Horticultural—A popular and productive variety for use as snaps or as shell beans. It is especially adapted for mountainous districts or where the season is short. Per lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

White Creaseback—Large, long pods, growing in clusters of from 6 to 12, of a silvery green, of the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

DWARF LIMA BEANS.

Jackson Wonder Bush Lima—This is the most productive and earliest of the Bush Limas. It is of true bush form, about 2 feet high, bearing greatest profusion of broad, flat pods, each having from 3 to 5 medium-sized flat, handsomely speckled beans, which cook quickly and

are of superior flavor. A variety that will please everyone. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; not prepaid, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

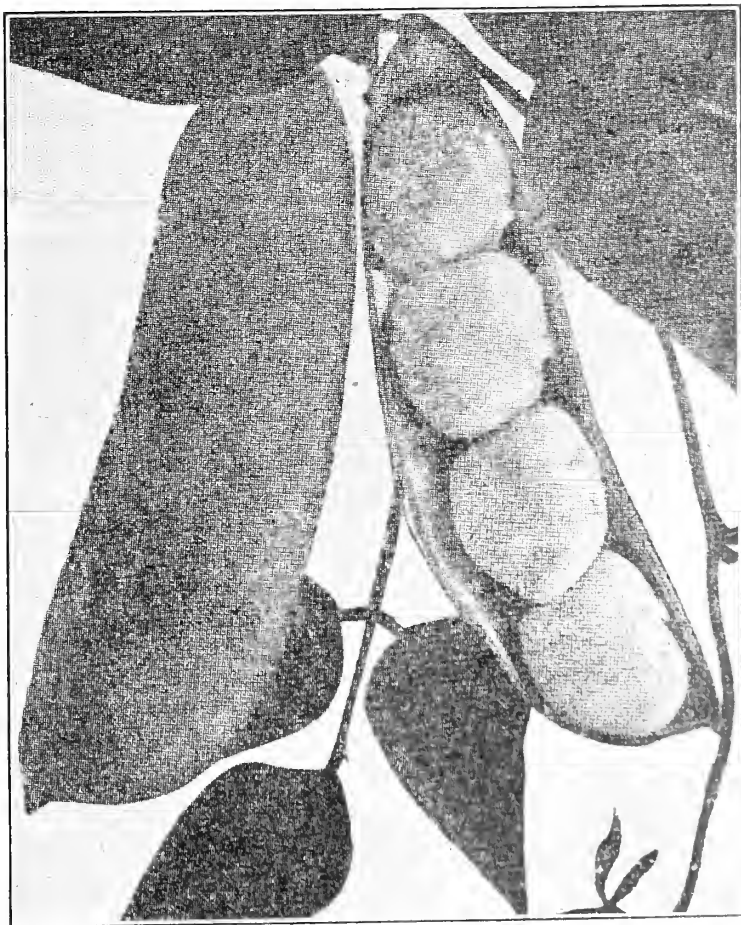
Henderson's Dwarf—Particularly adapted for the South. Compact bush; produces large crops until frost. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

Burpee's Bush Lima—The stout, erect bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. They are laden with large, luscious beans. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

Carolina or Sieva Pole (Small White Lima)—Vigorous variety; very early and productive. Pods are short, flat and curved; beans white, small, and kidney-shaped. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

King of the Garden (Large White Lima)—An improved strain of the large white, of more prolific character and with larger pods and beans. Large early crop that bears until frost. Only two plants should be allowed to one hill. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.



Henderson's Bush Lima.

If you want one peck or more Beans, write for prices.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

BEETS.

BEETS grow in moderately light, sandy soil. For very early crops, sow Crosby's or Eclipse in hot-beds and transplant the seedlings as soon as the weather is warm enough into open ground; for regular crop, plant outside as soon as the ground is in good condition; plant in drills 12 to 15 inches apart and cover over about 1 inch deep. When the seedlings are 4 to 5 inches high, thin them out to stand 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. For winter crops, sow the improved Long Dark Blood in June. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

Crimson Globe—Extremely handsome; early normal crop variety of medium size. The roots are almost globe-shaped and free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The flesh is of the finest quality—a rich blood red, slightly zoned, and always sweet and tender. Unequaled for table use and market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid; by freight or express, 75c per lb.

Detroit Dark Red—Very popular sort; used extensively by market gardeners as well as private planters. It matures early, and the roots are of splendid shape and good color. The tops are small and upright-growing, which makes possible close planting. The roots are globular and smooth, the skin is dark blood red, the flesh red with lighter zones. The beets are very tender, firm, and crisp, and remain so for a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid; by freight or express, 75c per lb.

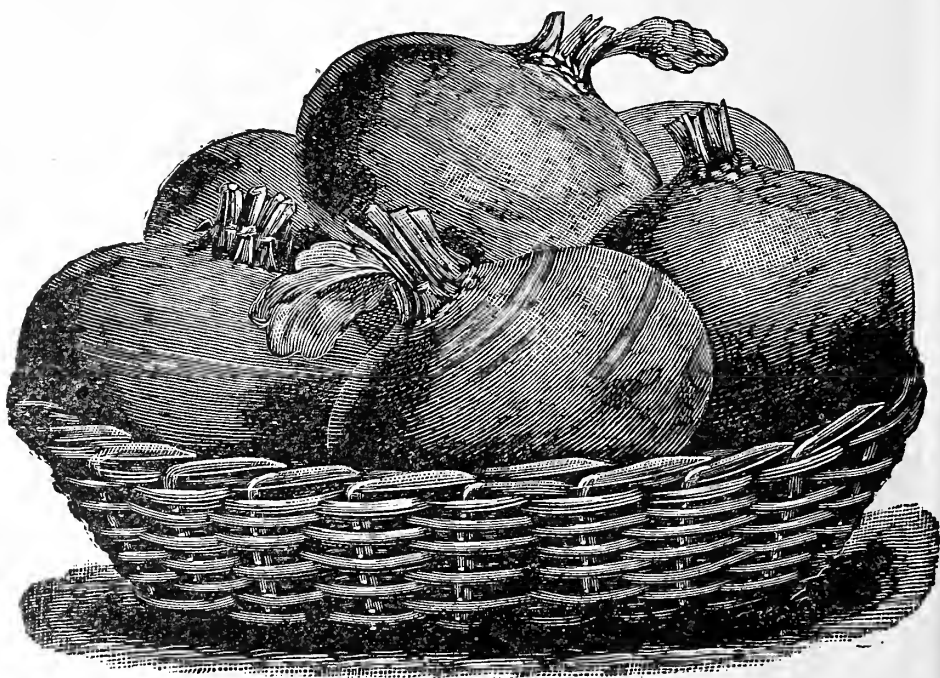
Eclipse—Globe-shaped, deep red roots, with sweet, fine-grained flesh; fit for use a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid; by freight or express, 75c per lb.

Improved Long Dark Blood—Excellent for winter use, as it is a good keeper; flesh firm, juicy, and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid; by freight or express, 75c per lb.

Crosby's Egyptian—The marker gardeners' favorite. Fine, globe-shaped roots. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid; by freight or express, 75c per lb.

Early Blood Turnip—Coming in at the same time as the small, flat Egyptian, it is much larger and almost globe-shaped—a much better beet for every purpose. It is fine-grained, very tender, and of good, sweet flavor. The color of the flesh is a rich red, tinged with dark crimson. The roots remain in fine condition a long time after maturing. We highly recommend this as the best extra quality table beet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid; by freight or express, 75c per lb.

Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet—This delicious and useful vegetable should be in every garden and on every market stall. It is really two distinct vegetables. First, the leafy part of the foliage is cooked and served the same as spinach, while the stalks are cooked and served



with drawn butter, like tender asparagus. It grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The stalks are thick and broad, like rhubarb; the leaves are much larger than the regular Swiss chard; they are very heavily crumpled, like Savoy spinach. Crisp and tender, pleasing flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid; by freight or express, 90c per lb.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets—(Listed under "Farm Seeds.")

Be Sure

To get our Fall 1920 Catalogue. Our Fall Catalogue gives a more detailed and lengthy account than does the Spring Catalogue in the matter of fall grains, fall grasses, fall clovers, vetch, and cover crops, and also fall garden seed and fall bulbs.

CHARLESTON, ARK., March 5, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—Have just received a letter from my wife requesting me to send some garden seed. As I have been buying seed from you for some years, and have gotten good results, I do not care to change. Will not be in your city perhaps before the first of next month. Send to my address 2 oz. Bermuda onion seed and 2 oz. Red Wethersfield. Will settle when I come in.

Yours truly,

DR. G. L. S.

Small orders are appreciated and given the same careful attention as large ones.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

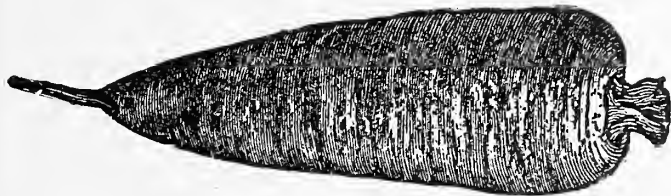


BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Brussels sprouts are a very delicate vegetable, and deserve a more general cultivation than they receive. The plant belongs to the cabbage family and should be grown and cultivated like cabbage. The sprouts, which grow around the strong, upright stem of the plant, look like miniature cabbages. Very hardy; improved by frost. An ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

CARROTS

CARROTS grow best in rich, deep, sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. Sow in March or April, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, thinning out the seedlings to 4 inches in the row. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 or 4 pounds to the acre



About Carrot Seed—Since evenness in shape, size, and uniformity of color are necessary to make carrots attractive for bunching, gardeners should see that the carrot seed they buy is of such quality that the carrots produced will come up to the above requirements. Our stocks are selected with extraordinary care as to trueness of type, and will please the most critical trade.

Danvers Half Long—An excellent market variety of medium size. The roots are of a rich orange-red color, smooth, and very handsome. Produces a very large crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Long Orange—The best late variety for general field culture. It keeps very well, and is therefore excellently adapted for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Oxheart, or Guerande—Of fine table qualities. It is the most desirable sort for growing in soils too hard and stiff for the longer varieties, as it does not grow over 6 inches long, and is

Dwarf Improved—Bearing a small crop of small, solid, and tender heads. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.

CELERY.

Seed should be sown in February in hot-beds or in flat boxes filled with clean, mellow loam, with about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil or sand, pressing it down firmly. Keep the soil moist constantly. When plants are fairly out of the seed leaf, transplant into another box or bed, or thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart. Plant into the open ground by the last of May or the beginning of June. One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill.

White Plume—The earliest and most easily blanched sort. While the inner stalks and heart are of pure white color without being blanched, yet the outer stalks should be tied up and the soil drawn around them, so as to produce attractive bunches. Fine for family use and the local markets. Pkg., 10c.

Golden Self-Blanching—The plants are of compact, semi-dwarf habit and form numerous stalks. They are heavy ribbed, of golden yellow color, very crisp and tender. Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery—Pkg., 10c.

Market gardeners give our seed the preference. In buying get the best, even at higher prices. You get results.

easily pulled by hand. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Early Chantenay—A fine bunching carrot. One of the best early sorts, maturing between the Oxheart and Danvers. The carrots grow about 6 inches in length, stump-rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine-grained, sweet, and sugary. Market gardeners should grow these for their main early crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

"* * * The seed corn was all right and came up fine; the garden seed also."—J. O. EDMUND, Mountainburg, Ark.

"The onion seed I got of you this spring are planted and are all up fine. We think seed from your house is all O. K., and want a few more."—MRS. JENNIE M. GRICE, Vici, Okla.

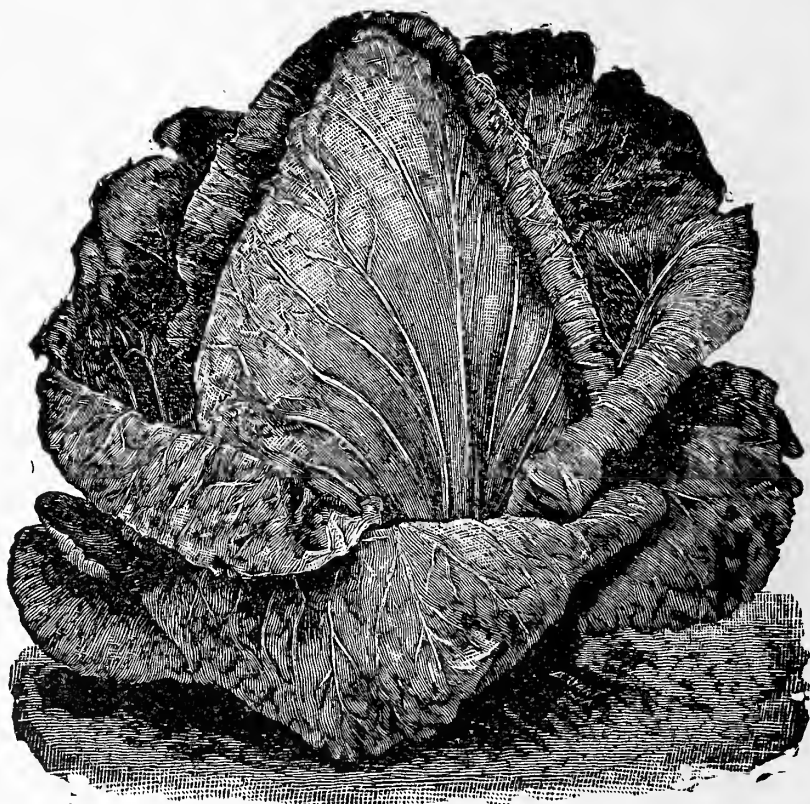
"I received the seed I ordered in due time, and am sending a small order again. I bought my seed from you last year and they were good—had the best garden I ever did have. I sure won't ever buy any more seed out of those boxes at the stores put up in packages. I get more seed and better ones from your house."—MRS. J. T. BRAWLEY, Springdale, Ark.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

CABBAGE.

A HARDY PLANT, easy to grow, and will do well in any soil that is rich, well drained, and capable of holding a reasonable amount of moisture. For the early crop, plant the seeds five or six weeks before the plants are needed for planting in hot-beds or even in a shallow box in the house. Plant the seed in rows $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart; put 3 or 5 seeds to the inch, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and press soil down firmly. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and the weather is settled, the young plants should be hardened by exposing them to an outdoor position; later transplant in the fields in rows 30 inches apart, with the plants 24 inches in the rows. Later crops are obtained by planting the later or medium varieties late in the season. The seed for the later crop is started in the seed-bed out of doors. Sometimes the seeds are started in the hills where the crop is to stand, planting 2 or 3 seeds to the hill and pulling out all but the stronger ones after they are two or three weeks old.

Our cabbage seed is of the best Long Island grown stocks, and is giving excellent results. A little higher than the imported, but worth it.



The Charleston, or Large Wakefield.

Extra Early Varieties.

True Early Jersey Wakefield—Small, cone-shaped head; matures in from 90 to 100 days after planting. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

The Charleston, or Large Wakefield—The best large early cabbage. This cabbage has created a sensation with the cabbage-growers all over the country on account of the decided advantage it has over all other sorts. It can be the **first** variety sent to market, and on account of its handsome appearance will invariably bring the tip-top prices. If, however, the early market prices are low, it can be safely left standing in the field to mature into an extra large, compact, solid, magnificent cabbage, which has never failed to attract the admiration of the most skilled gardeners, and always brings better prices than any other sort harvested at the same time. Our stock is thoroughly reliable. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.

Kills Insects. Saves Foliage.

SLUG SHOT kills cabbage worms, also cucumber, melon, squash, and potato bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. 5-lb. package, not prepaid, 50c.

Second Early Sorts.

Allhead Early—An early flat variety, with remarkably solid heads, which have few outside leaves. It is practically all head. While it is really a typical summer cabbage, it is fully as good for winter use, being a good keeper. The heads are of uniform size, uniform in color and size, and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Flat Dutch—A selected strain; forming large, flat heads, weighing at times 10 to 12 pounds. It is a sure header and well adapted for forcing. We consider it the best cabbage for planting in the South. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

All Seasons—One of the best of its class. Ready for the market only a few days later than the Early Summer and is much larger. The heads are firm, solid, and of good flavor. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

BELLEVILLE, ARK., May 26, 1919.

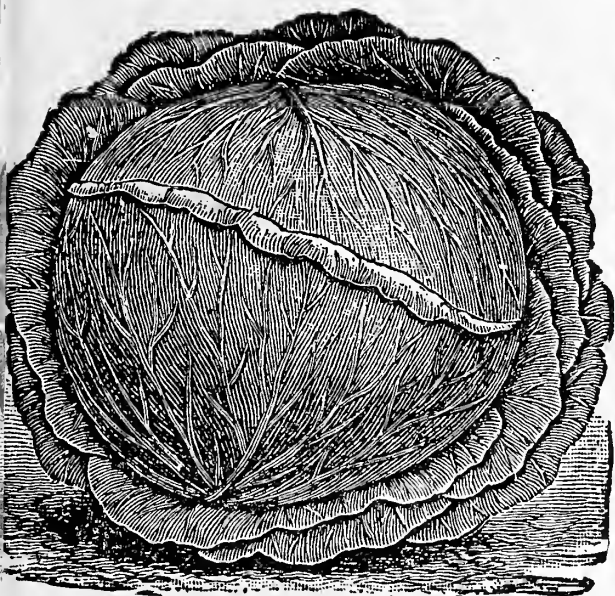
GENTLEMEN,—I have the best garden from your seeds that I've ever had. I want to plant my oat stubble in Mexican June corn. I will want one and one-half bushels. Please write me prices on it at once.

Yours truly,

J. E. T.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

CABBAGE—Continued.



Hollander, or Danish Ballhead.



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.

Copenhagen Market—The earliest large, round-headed cabbage. Very popular with market gardeners; excellent for home gardens. An extra early summer cabbage, matures fully as early as the Early Jersey Wakefield, but produces larger heads, often averaging 10 pounds or more. The heads are ball-shaped, mild and firm, with small core, and of splendid quality. Leaves are of light green color, tightly folded together, forming a very compact head. You should give this cabbage a place in your garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Mammoth Red Rock—The best red cabbage for pickling or table use. Heads average over 10 pounds, always of rich red color; excellent flavor, and a sure header. Give it a trial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy—Too little attention is paid to the Savoy Cabbage in this locality, as for home gardens it is unquestionably the most desirable of all cabbages. It is used almost entirely for late planting and attains its greatest perfection in flavor after frost, when it becomes as tender and even more delicious than cauliflower. The heads are of medium size, borne on short stems and not as large as the ordinary late cabbage, hence it will stand closer planting. Our stock of this is American grown and will produce uniformly large heads for this variety. We strongly recommend it to be more extensively grown, both for home use and market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Hollander, or Danish Ballhead—Of vigorous, compact growth, with stem rather longer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Surehead—Strain of flat Dutch; remarkable for its heading qualities; keeps well and is good for shipping. The heads are of uniform size, firm, solid, and of good color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—Of good flavor and very tender; among the earliest of the winter cabbages. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Premium Late Drumhead—Standard late variety, with uniform heads of excellent flavor. Splendid market sort and a good keeper. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

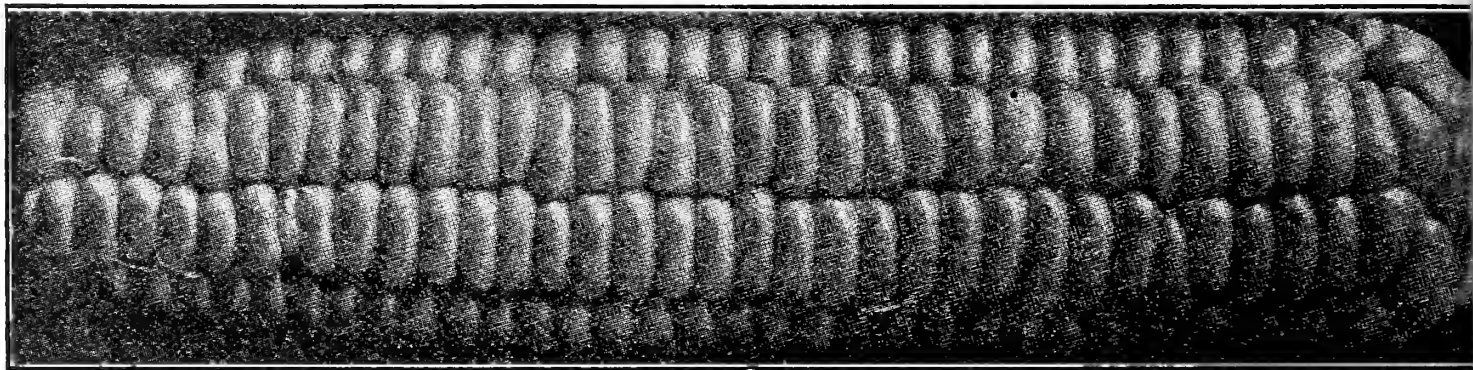
PE-TSAI, CHINESE OR "CELERY" CABBAGE.

The Chinese or "celery" cabbage has attained great popularity in the last two years. Pe-Tsai produces beautiful, crisp, celery-like heads that blanch easily and resemble a giant Cos lettuce. As a salad, it rivals the finest lettuce, while cooked like cabbage or spinach it makes delightful "greens." Early sowing is not recommended, as during hot weather it has a tendency to run to seed without heading. Sow seed in any good soil the first of August, making rows 24 to 36 inches apart and thinning to 15 inches apart in the row. Pe-Tsai will not stand frost, so that heads intended for winter use should be stored in a cool frost-proof cellar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

We shall be glad to supply samples and special quotations of any seed wanted in quantity.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

SWEET CORN.



Golden Bantam.

DO not plant sweet corn until the ground becomes warm. A prolonged cold, rainy spell will cause it to rot in the ground. Cultivation is the same as for field corn, with the exception that it may be planted a little closer. Plant at frequent intervals, so as to always have a supply at this stage of growth. One quart will make 200 plants, 8 quarts will plant one acre.

Golden Bantam—A new early sweet corn, considered by many people the richest and **sweetest** of all corns. Some of our customers who prefer this sort to all other kinds are planting it at regular intervals all during the season, so they may have a continued supply for their table. In season it is medium early—about a week later than Corey—and is the best yielder of the early varieties. The stalks are of medium size, with heavy foliage, of value for forage. It may be planted thickly and as late as July 20th in the Middle States. The ears are borne two to a stalk, and about 6 inches in length and are eight-rowed. The kernels are of golden yellow color, which at first gives the impression of field corn. However, as soon as tasted there is immediately a call for more. Our seed has been especially selected for table use. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Early Minnesota—The earliest sort on our list. Of dwarf habit, but very productive; small ears, with eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Country Gentleman—The most delicious of the late sorts. For family use it is unequalled. The medium-size ears are covered with irregularly arranged, deep, sweet kernels. Very prolific, and well liked in some localities, where it is sold on the market as the "Shoe Peg." Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.40.

Stowell's Evergreen—The ears are large; have fifteen or more rows of deep, luscious kernels, and remain tender and fit for use longer than any other sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Adams' Extra Early—A great favorite with those who wish the first corn of the season. Produces short ears, filled with tender, white kernels of fine flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, gal., \$1.25; pk., \$2.00.

Adams' Early—Has larger ears than the preceding; very popular in the South. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, gal., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

White Mexican—This is a new variety of recent introduction; early; the sweetest of all sweet corns. It is a grand acquisition for the market gardener, as well as for family use. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER.

It requires a cool, moist season for its best growth, a constant supply of soil-moisture, and rich, loamy land, well fertilized. Cultivation



is the same as for cabbage. One ounce will produce from 800 to 1,000 plants.

Early Snowball—Under favorable conditions, every plant produces a magnificent white head of fine quality. Pkg., 10c.

COLLARD.

A kind of cabbage, growing 2 to 3 feet high, which does not make a hard head. The central leaves often form a loose rosette, which is used for greens, like spinach or mustard. Collard seed is started under glass in the open.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

Plants should be handled and cultivated like cabbage, with the exception that the seed can be planted somewhat closer.

Improved Georgia—Plants may be planted at almost any time of the year, and is much hardier than cabbage. The plants may stand as close to each other in the field as 8 inches. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

EGG PLANT.

Seed should be started in February, in boxes in the house. Always keep the ground warm and moist, and protect the young plants. Transplant into a rich, loamy soil when all danger of frost is past. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

New York Improved Purple—One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is especially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely, and bears long, oblong-shaped fruits. There are many varieties of egg plant offered, but we think this kind better than any other. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

Black Beauty—Ten days or two weeks earlier than the preceding, with fruits just as large, of a uniform and rich, lustrous black color. Fruit develops very quickly, and planters will be pleased with it. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

CORN SALAD.

(Fetticus, or Lamb's Lettuce.)

A small, quick-growing salad plant for late fall, winter, and spring use. The leaves are used as a substitute for lettuce and spinach. During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about 1 foot apart, covering with about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and, like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them. The seed we offer is extra cleaned—quite different from much that appears on the market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

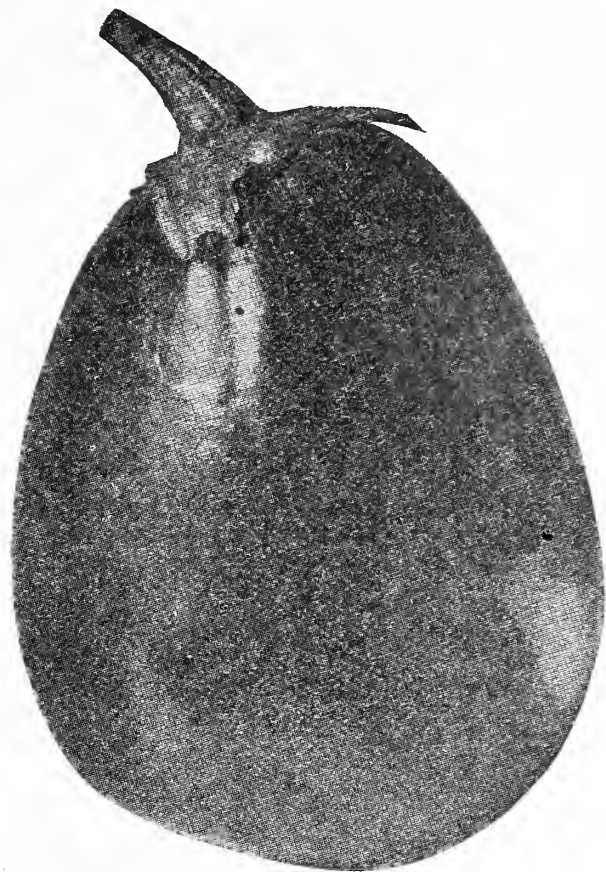
CRESS.

Sow curled or pepper grass thickly in shallow drills every two weeks. It should be cut often, and will continue to grow. It is useful for salad and for garnishing. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill of the pepper grass; 1 ounce of seed of the water cress will sow 15 square feet.

Extra Curled or Pepper Grass—Quick-growing and crisp, pungent flavor. Does well in dry soil. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c.

ENDIVE.

Endive is an excellent autumn and winter salad. Sow seed late in the spring or even as late as July in shallow drill 15 inches apart, and when plants are strong thin out to about 1 foot apart. To blanch, gather up the outer leaves over the center of the plant and tie them together at the tips. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.



New York Improved Purple.

Improved Green Curled—Finely fringed leaves of bright green color; tender and crisp when properly blanched. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

White Curled—The thick center leaves are naturally a pale yellow color, while the finely cut and curled outside leaves are pure white. It does not need blanching; is of large size, and is always tender and crisp. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

GARLIC.

Used for flavoring soups, sausage, etc. It is propagated by division of the roots into small parts. The bulbs are gathered in August in the same manner as onions. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c, postpaid.

HORSERADISH.

Grown for its roots, which have a pungent, mustard-like flavor. Small pieces of roots, 4 to 5 inches long, are planted for propagation. Plant in rich ground—the richer the better. 25c per doz., \$1.50 per hundred.

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

Loose, curly-leaved type of the cabbage family; particularly noted for its hardiness. It makes excellent tender greens for winter use. In the South the most hardy variety remains in the open ground all winter. Cultivated the same as cabbage. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 200 feet of drill.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

Early Curled Siberian—One of the most popular varieties for home use and home market. The plant is dwarf, spreading, and very hardy, standing the winter without protection. The leaves are green, slightly tinted with purple, and of superior quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid; by express, 65c per lb.

KOHL RABI.

Grown for its thick, bulb-shaped stalks, which, while young, are prepared in the same manner as turnips, and which furnish a most desirable vegetable. One ounce of seed will drill 200 feet.

Early White Vienna—Equally good for forcing or cultivation in the open ground; has very short tops; flesh is white, tender, and of excellent table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.

Early Purple Vienna—Similar to the preceding sort, except in color, which is a bluish purple. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.

LEEK.

A very delicately flavored member of the onion family. The leafy portion of the plant is used for flavoring soups or boiling with meats while the white, fleshy stems are boiled and either served with cream dressing or as a salad with vinegar and salad oil. Leeks prefer a rich, light soil. Cultivate the same as onions. Filling up will blanch the stalks and improve their quality. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

London Flag—A strong-growing sort; hardy and excellent for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

CUCUMBERS.

PLANT as soon as the weather has become settled and warm, in hills 4 feet each way. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Prepare the hills by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil; plant the seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When all danger of insect attack is over, thin to about three or four of the strongest plants to the hill. Do not allow any fruit to ripen on the vines, as this will cause them to stop bearing.



Early Fortune Cucumber.

This splendid new cucumber was discovered on a Michigan seed farm in 1906, occurring as a sport in a field of a later variety, and immediately attracted attention on account of the uniformity of its fruit, its rich, dark green color, its earliness, and its distinctiveness from any other sort known.

A rigid selection has been made over a number of years until now we find it growing with such uniformity that each fruit in a large planting will scarcely differ from its neighbor.

The plant is exceedingly productive and is distinguished by its vigorous growth and by having leaves which are a little larger than is found in the ordinary varieties, and with a thick leaf texture which renders it less susceptible to plant diseases. In season it will compare very

favorably with any of the early varieties of White Spine, while in every other character it surpasses them all.

The fruits, when matured to the slicing stage, are uniformly $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches in length, slightly tapering toward each end and in outline an almost perfect circle, showing none of the depressions so characteristic of other types and which mean bitterness. A cross-section will show a very thick flesh, which is firm and crisp, and with an exceedingly small seed cavity. In color it is a very rich dark green (as dark as the darkest type of Davis Perfect or Klondike), and this color does not fade to a light washy green, as do so many other varieties when shipped a long distance. The Early Fortune is beyond question the best market and shipping cucumber in existence to-day.

"Some time ago I ordered some red top and timothy seed of you, also a seeder. I sowed it on black land. I have a good stand, and it sure looks good to me. I will sow ten acres more this fall. * * *"—JOHN GIBBON, Box 52, Bigelow, Ark.

"Please send me one of your Seed Catalogs, as I am contemplating ordering seed from you on advice of a brother in Oklahoma."—J. E. CARTER, Alvord, Texas, R. 4, Box 19.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

CUCUMBERS—Continued.

As a pickling variety, the Early Fortune is one of the very best. It is not only most productive, but the stock has been bred to such uniformity of type that even the small pickling sizes show this uniformity. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Cluster—Extra prolific sort; setting its fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is a dark green, short and particularly suitable for pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Chicago Pickle—Largely used by pickle manufacturers. Prolific, short, with fruit of medium size, dark green in color, and with prominent spine. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing—The strong vines, throwing out numerous tendrils, can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight handsome form in the large fruits. The cucumbers are from 12 to 16 inches in length. Skin smooth, dark green, turning to brown and netted when ripe. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

West Indian Gherkin—A very prolific, small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. It is not properly a cucumber, and is of

no value for slicing. The fruits are 2 to 3 inches in length, thick and rounded, closely covered with spines; vines rather slender, with small foliage, but of strong growth. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

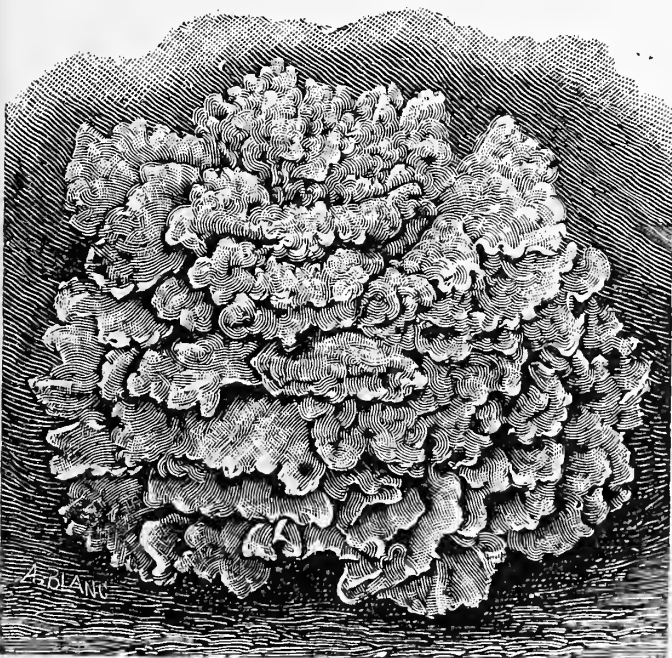
Improved Long Green—Most widely cultivated sort; unsurpassed for general use. The cucumbers average 10 inches long when fully developed, and are fine for slicing. The smaller fruits make excellent pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

Davis' Perfect—The most popular of the long sorts, measuring 10 to 12 inches in length; is very symmetrical and has few seeds. A favorite with market gardeners, there being a ready sale for the beautiful long, dark green fruits. Equally desirable for the home garden, it being a splendid pickling and slicing sort. We recommend this cucumber alike to market gardeners and home gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Improved Arlington White Spine—The vines are very vigorous and productive; the fruit is of an attractive deep glossy green color, with light spines running from blossom end. Most desirable for the market use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

LETTUCE.

THIS is a salad plant of first rank. It is extensively forced in green-houses and in hot-beds in the winter and early spring and in cold-frames and out of doors later. Out of doors it is planted in succession from spring until fall. It grows better in clay-loamy soil made rich with barn-yard manure. The plants should be started 12 inches apart each way. Frequently it is grown between rows of other plants like cabbage, and is matured and removed long before the other plants need the space. One ounce will plant 150 feet of drill.



Early Curled Simpson.

Improved Hanson—One of the best for growing during the hot summer months, as it will stand heat and dry weather to perfection. The large, solid heads weigh sometimes 2 or 3

pounds. They are of light green color outside and white within—tender, crisp, and of fine flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Big Boston—Very distinct variety; grown largely in the South as a winter lettuce. When grown in cold-frames or houses, it forms large, solid heads, with broad, comparatively smooth and thin leaves. They are of light green color and quite tender when well grown. Outside it is a less distinctive heading sort, the plants bearing vigorously, growing to a good size and forming loose heads. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Prize Head—Forms large, loose heads, which will not stand shipment to distant markets. The outer leaves are bright and green, shaded with brownish red. They are large and thin, attractively curled, and very tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

COALGATE, OKLA.

Received my seed order in due time and am much pleased with the seed. Will recommend your seed to everybody I know.

Sincerely,

MRS. J. T. B.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

LETTUCE—Continued.

Paris White Cos—The Cos lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of a conical form, 8 to 9 inches in height and 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The outer coloring of this variety is a yellowish green. To be had in perfection, it requires to be tied up, so that the center leaves may be blanched. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Denver Market—This is a fine, crisp, crimp-head variety. It has a slight tinge of red at the edge of the leaves. The ribs are a waxy white, being tender and free from bitterness. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Black-Seeded Simpson—Makes large bunches of curly, crisp leaves. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Grand Rapids—The well-known forcing variety for the Middle West, where the butter-heads or cabbage varieties do not grow very well under glass. It is a loose-branching variety, forming no definite head; is extremely curly, and its light green color makes it very attractive. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson—Forms close, compact bunches of effectively curled leaves. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

New York—A favorite variety. Heads very large, heavy and compact. Has a vigorous root system, which enables it to stand hot weather better than other varieties. Slow to run to seed and stands longer than some other sorts. The interior is beautifully blanched, creamy white, crisp and tender, and free from any bitterness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

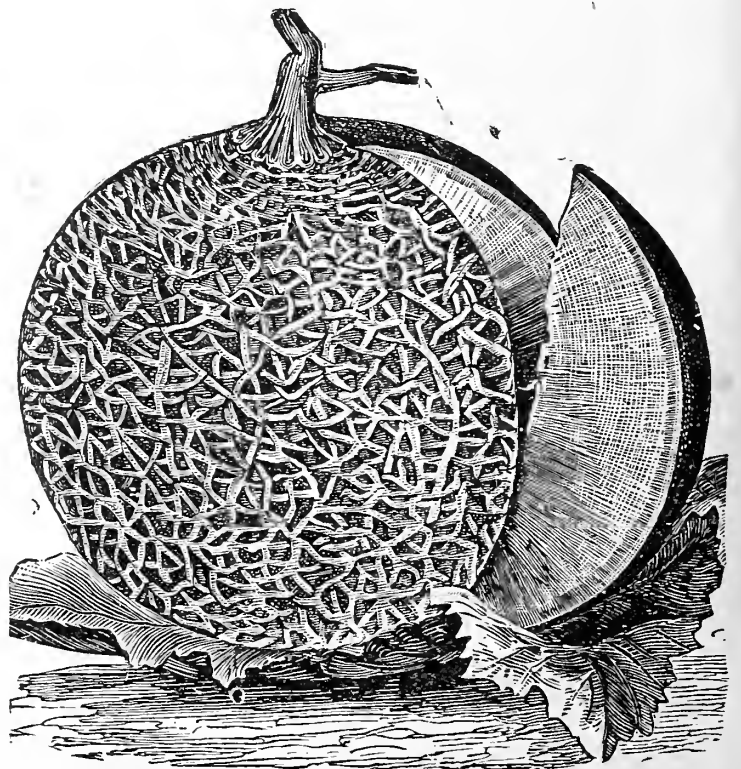
CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELONS.

A WARM, sandy loam is best for raising melons. Plant early in the spring, when the soil has become warm, in hills 6 feet apart each way, planting ten to fifteen seeds in each hill. After they are well started, thin out to about three strong plants in each hill. An ounce will plant 60 hills; 2 or 3 pounds to the acre. We strive to supply melon seed of the highest quality. We have them grown where they reach the highest point of perfection by the most reliable growers, and are in a position to offer strains far superior to the commonly sold commercial grades. Many testimonials from thoroughly pleased customers show that our efforts to supply only the best are appreciated.

Netted Gem—Extra early; fruit light green, thick and luscious. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Honey Dew Melon—The original seed of this new melon was secured from a melon shipped from Africa to New York city. This seed was planted at Rocky Ford, Colo., and crossed with the genuine original Rocky Ford canteloupe by pollinization. The following season this hybrid seed was again crossed with the Improved Hybrid Cassaba. It is as sweet as honey and has the mingling of several flavors—pineapple, banana, and vanilla predominating. The average size of the melon is 6 inches in diameter and from 7 to 8 inches in length, weighs 5 to 7 pounds. The skin is smooth with occasional net, is creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick, melting, and very fine-grained—can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water. The melon does not shrink in weight, is not easily bruised, and is a splendid shipper. It matures ten days later than the Rocky Ford strains, and is very prolific. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks; the late maturing ones may be kept until Christmas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 95c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Thoroughbred Rocky Ford—Within the last two years our sales on this grade of seed have doubled, and many of our customers have told us that our seed was fully as good, if not



Rocky Ford.

better, than that offered by others at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pound. This seed is grown for us at Rocky Ford, Colo., and the growing fields and harvesting are inspected by our representative every season, so that we know that we are offer-

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELONS—Continued.

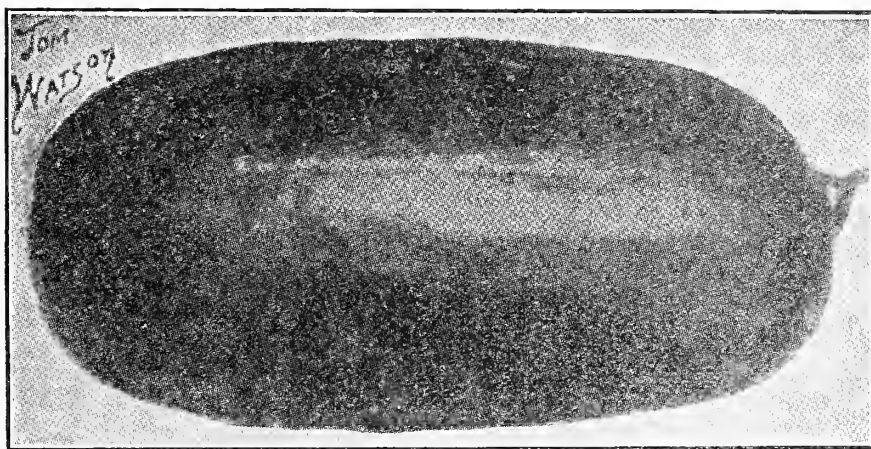
ing the very best seed obtainable at any price. For this grade we use the very choicest of melons. If you plant several pounds, write us for special prices. All the good points of the Rocky Ford are to be found in an intensified degree in this "thoroughbred" strain. The strongest points of superiority are presented by the following characteristics: uniform size and weight, close netting, well-defined space between ribs, fine-grained, firm flesh, small seed cavity, and deep meat. These melons are prize-takers in their class and first-class in every respect. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Banana—Produces fruit of the finest quality, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; rind thin and comparatively tough; flesh of a beautiful reddish salmon color, of excellent flavor; withstands the heat to perfection; fine for family use; will ship well if gathered at the proper stage. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

Extra Early Hackensack—A selection of the preceding; ready for use a week or ten days earlier. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

WATERMELONS.

OUR watermelon seed is grown especially for us in the South and selected from the very best melons. Southern-grown watermelon seed is always the highest and the best, as has been proved. Our sales on watermelon seed have shown a good increase every year, and we now supply several melon-growers' associations that buy in 100-pound lots or more. A trial order will convince that our seed is first-class in every respect.



Tom Watson.

Plant watermelons eight or ten seeds in a hill about 1 inch deep. After they are well started, thin out to two strong plants to a hill. Two shovelfuls of rich manure thoroughly worked into the soil beneath each hill will greatly increase the size of the melons.

New Angel Kiss—This variety originated in Texas, and its popularity has now extended throughout the entire country. It grows medium to very large in size, often weighing 40 to 60 pounds and 25 to 36 inches in length. The color is a silver gray, handsome and attractive. It is a very strong and vigorous grower. One distinct feature of this melon is that the flesh is a good deep red by the time the seeds are formed in it—often before the melon is really grown. It has few seeds, possibly less than any other melon. A splendid sort for home use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Florida Favorite—This is claimed to be a cross of Pierson and Rattlesnake. It is of oblong shape, large size; rind dark, with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, very crisp and deliciously sweet; seed light creamy white color; one of the earliest and best melons grown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake—Melons are long in shape, of light green color, with dark stripes, and of uniformly large size and symmetrical shape; the rind is remarkably thin, though it stands shipping well. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

DAVIDSON, ARK., Feb. 22, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your seeds and am pleased with the result. I got more seeds—yes, twice the amount—than I got other places for

the same price, and your seeds were all good, and you were prompt in filling my order, so I order from you again, and tell my friends about you. Yours, R. J. D.

Use Slug Shot as protection against insects.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

WATERMELONS—Continued.

Georgia, or Kleckley's Sweet—One of the best and sweetest-flavored melons in cultivation. On account of its thin rind, it will not stand shipment to distant markets, but it is the best that can be grown for the home and near-by markets. The skin is dark green. It is of symmetrical oblong shape, well rounded on both ends. The flesh is scarlet, firm, solid, and of delightful flavor. Fancy selected Southern-grown seeds. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid.

Alabama Sweet—This is a large oblong melon; color dark green, with faint lighter stripes. Being of good size, though not ungainly, it is first class for shipping purposes. Its flavor is simply delicious; it is entirely stringless, and its outside appearance is very attractive. Its size and shape are such as to make it one of the best market melons, and we cannot recommend it too strongly. Fancy selected Southern-grown seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Triumph—Fruits large, nearly round; skin dark green, sometimes indistinctly striped and a lighter shade. The rind is thin, but firm,

and of finest quality. Melons often weigh over 100 pounds. Our strain is pure. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Halbert's Honey—A Texas melon, which closely resembles Kleckley's Sweet, but is of a darker color and more even and regular in shape. Can not be shipped a great distance, as the rind is very brittle, but it is unsurpassed for home market and family use. It grows from 15 to 30 inches long, is dark green, slightly ridged, and blunt at the blossom end. The meat is as sweet as honey, melting, and leaves no trace of pulp. Always brings a higher price than any other melon on the market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 10 lbs., \$7.00, postpaid.

Tom Watson—The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long, and dark green, like Kleckley's Sweet, but with a tougher rind, giving it excellent shipping qualities. The flesh is a rich red, solid, sweet, and luscious, and ripens up close to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine qualities commend it to the private growers. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 10-lb. lots, \$7.00, postpaid.

GREENWOOD, ARK.

GENTLEMEN,—Your seeds were O. K. Am well pleased with them, but I ordered a packet of Georgia Rattlesnake melon, 5 cents, and you failed to put that package in. The rest are just fine. Am pleased with the broom-corn seed. Could not have beat it. Please send the other package soon. What is your price on a gallon of Adams' Early corn and a bushel of Nancy Hall sweet potatoes?
W. A. S.

OUR SPECIAL WATERMELON COLLECTION.

Six packages mailed postpaid for 25c:

Alabama Sweet.	Kleckley's Sweet.
Angel Kiss.	Tom Watson.
Florida Favorite.	Rattlesnake.

Write for special prices if you buy 10 pounds or more.

MUSTARD.

Mustard is grown for greens and requires a loamy, rich soil, preferably a sandy loam. It is sown either broadcast or in drills; if it is sown broadcast, about 8 quarts of seed are required per acre; if in drills, 3 pounds per acre.

Ostrich Plume—Most beautiful variety and of very superior flavor. The leaves are beautifully ruffled and curled and curve outward like graceful ostrich plumes. They are excellently adapted for garnishing. It originated in the South, and stands hot weather exceedingly well. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Southern Giant Curled—A very attractive curled sort, which exceedingly popular in the South. Largely planted in the fall for greens. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

White—Good for culinary purposes, but easily running to seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

OKRA, OR GUMBO.

The young, tender seed pods of this plant are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. They are regarded as a household necessity in the South, but are neither so well known nor so extensively used in the North. Seeds should be sown when the weather has become settled, in drills 3 feet apart. Thin out the plants so they will stand from 1 to 2 feet apart in the rows. Gather the pods while they are young, as they become tough and woody when they grow older. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Perkins' Mammoth Long-Podded Okra—Pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground and the whole plant is covered with them to its extreme height. Pods are an intense green color, 9 to 10 inches long, very slim, and do not get hard. It is much sought by canners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.

NOTE—Do not confuse our splendid Southern-grown Melon Seed with those grown in the North and West. There is no comparison between them. Southern-grown seeds produce the sweetest and best melons it is possible to grow.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

Dwarf Green—Bears pods ready for use ten days or two weeks earlier than the tall sorts. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth, and are very prolific. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c, postpaid.

White Velvet—Tall-growing sort, with attractive long white pods, which are round and of velvety smoothness. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c, postpaid.

Our Motto: Not how cheap, but how good.

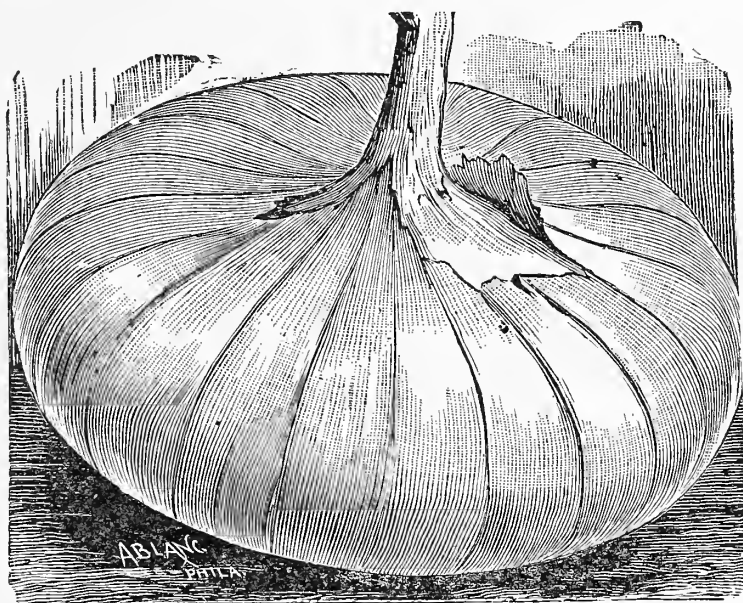
DAVIDSON, ARK.

DEAR SIRs,—I will enclose 10 cents for postage and want this sent by parcel post. It is ten miles to the express office and I am in a hurry for the seed. I got your catalog from R. J. Davidson. They recommend your seed as being good.

Yours respectfully,

H. M. W.

ONIONS.



THIS vegetable is grown chiefly from seed. The crop is also grown from onion sets, which are very small onions; from tops, which are small bulbs produced on the tops of onions, instead of flowers; and from multipliers or potato onions, which are bulblets formed by the division of the parent plant. These sets, tops, and multipliers are of special value in growing early onions, while the main crop is usually grown from the seed. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 pounds will sow an acre. We pride ourselves on selling the very best onion seed that can be produced, and are now supplying some of the largest onion-growers in the country. By sowing our seed, large onions can be produced direct from the seed.

Culture—Sow in the early spring, in moist soil, as soon as the weather will permit, in rows 12 inches apart, and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. If the onions grow too thick, thin to 1 inch apart, or only a very few small onions will be the result. Manure highly (twenty loads to the acre being used by many market gardeners with profit), and if manure is not plentiful, some good phosphate, at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds per acre, will give good results. A top dressing of wood ashes, applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial.

Soil—Onions need a rich loam, with a slight mixture of clay, manuring for two years previous.

Manuring—A liberal use of manure is essential and it should be of the best quality, well fermented, and shoveled over at least twice the previous summer to kill the weeds.

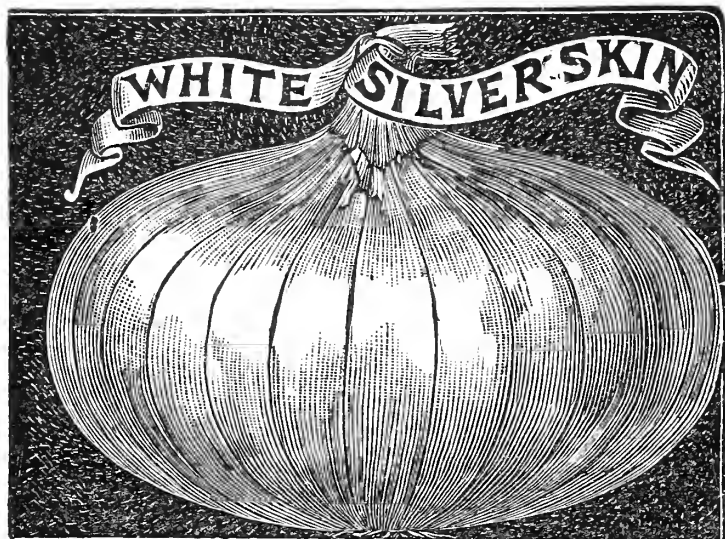
Preparation—Spread the composted manure evenly at the rate of about fifty wagon-loads to the acre. This should be first cultivated in and then the ground plowed to a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil.

Sowing the Seed—This can be done best by a hand seed-drill, which should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Three or four pounds to the acre is the usual quantity used to produce large onions.

We would suggest that, if convenient, you make up your orders as soon after the receipt of Catalogue as possible. It will help us to ship promptly and it will help you by giving you your goods when you want them. Placing your orders late sometimes makes delays unavoidable. But we have the facilities for handling a vast amount of business, and your order will receive our best attention, regardless of when it comes.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

ONIONS—Continued.



Giant Yellow Prizetaker—The American-grown Giant Yellow Prizetaker is far the handsomest, most productive, most popular, and best of the yellow-skin onions. It grows in regular form, approaching the globe shape, has a very small neck, and ripens firm and hard. The flesh is pure white, firm, fine-grained, and mild in flavor. It is of immense size, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Specimens have grown under special conditions weighing from 4 to 5½ pounds. It has proven to be of great value to farmers and gardeners, never failing to attract attention in the market, and is acknowledged to be the largest, finest-flavored, and most superior Yellow Globe onion under cultivation. There promises to be a large acreage of this onion planted this season. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$2.25.

Southport Large Red Globe—This handsome and most red-colored of all red sorts is becoming more popular every season. It is of a rich, glossy dark red, and makes a very attractive appearance. The bulbs are remarkably uniform in size and are splendid keepers. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Australian Brown—Of Australian origin, this splendid deep brown variety has proven a success where many other sorts have failed. It is adapted to a great variety of soils, and is not easily affected by climatic conditions. The bulbs somewhat resemble the Danvers in size. It is extremely early, maturing six weeks before the Red Wethersfield. The flesh is firm and of mild flavor, and the ripe bulbs will keep in good condition for nearly a year after they have been harvested. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

White Globe—The bulbs grow to good size, sometimes measuring 5 to 7 inches across and weighing from 2 to 3 pounds. They are flat-shaped, but thick through, very handsome, and

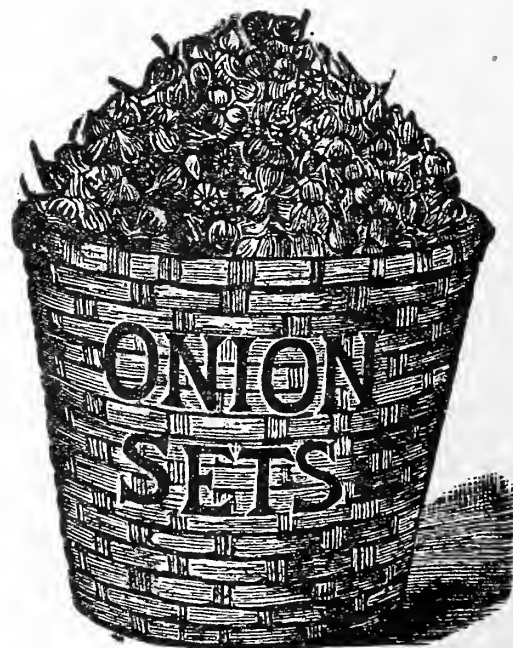
of extremely mild flavor; of quick growth and early maturing. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

Large Red Wethersfield—The most widely cultivated of the red variety; the standard winter onion in many Northern States. The bulbs are well flattened, thick through, and grow to good size. The skin is a rich glossy color, while the flesh is white, tinged with red; a most excellent keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

White Portugal, or Silverskin—An early ripening, good sized sort, of clear, silvery-white color, of very mild flavor, and extensively grown for pickling. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Early White Queen—The earliest-ripening onion in cultivation, producing handsome silverskinned bulbs of beautiful appearance early in the summer. Largely used for small pickles, it is of fine, mild flavor. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., 75c.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Handsome, nearly globe-shaped bulbs of pale yellow color; crisp pure white flesh of mild flavor. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



ONION SETS.

Dark Red—Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight express, not prepaid, 15c lb.; 20 lbs., \$2.50.

Yellow—Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight express, not prepaid, lb., 15c; 20 lbs., \$2.50.

White Silverskin—Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, lb., 20c; 20 lbs., \$2.50.

White Multiplier Sets—They are of a pure silvery-white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty shoots for bunching from one bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching. Lb., 30c; 20 lbs., \$6.00, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.

A trial order will convince you of the superiority of our "Seeds that Succeed," which is our motto; and we are endeavoring to establish a reputation of handling only the best

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

PARSNIPS.

This is a hardy vegetable, used for food for both humans and stock. It is grown similar to the carrot, and requires a rich, loamy soil.

Improved Hollow Crown—A great cropper and considered the best for cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender, and very sugary. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

PARSLEY.

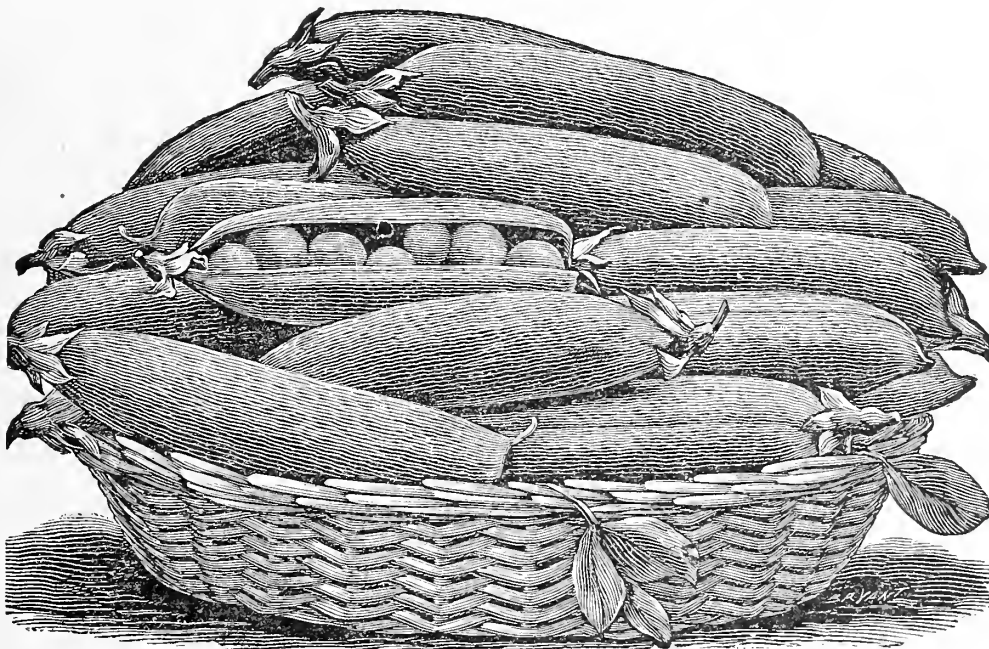
The leaves of this plant are used for garnishing meats, fish, and other dishes, and as a flavoring for soups and stews. It grows in any kind of garden soil. The seed is of very slow germination and should be planted very early in the spring in rows 10 inches apart and the plants thinned to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. A very few plants will supply a family.

Moss Curled—Leaves are very ornamental, curled and crimped; also excellent for seasoning, Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Send us your order this year and let us show the quality of seed and the kind of service we give our customers.

GARDEN PEAS.

PEAS require a good, well-worked garden soil. Well-rotted manure and wood ashes are the most suitable fertilizers. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; for the dwarf varieties, in rows about 8 to 10 inches apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The large varieties are sown in rows about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. One quart of seed is required for 100 feet of drill and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.



Alaska.

Alaska—Our stock of this pea is grown especially for us in Michigan. We have an enormous demand for this variety, and our sales have more than doubled within the past two years. A number of our customers plant 5 to 10 bushels of this pea. The earliest smooth pea in existence. The pods are medium in size, well filled, and mature practically all at one time. Our train is extra selected. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

First and Best—(Extra early.) The vines average 18 to 24 inches in height, setting a good number of choice pods filled with choice peas of

excellent flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

American Wonder—The plants grow only 10 inches high and produce an abundance of medium-sized pods, which are filled with large sweet peas of luscious quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

Nott's Excelsior—Of compact growth, with many handsome, good-sized pods, which are closely packed with large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Matures almost as early as the American Wonder and the pods are larger. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

Small Orders—We like them. Thousands of seed-planters think that a 10 to 50-cent seed order is too small to send; it is not. We are glad to have your orders, no matter how small, and the better results in your garden make it worth while for you to send to us. Remember, there is no order, small or large, that is not welcome.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

GARDEN PEAS—Continued.

Telephone—A large sort, with tall-growing vines. The pods are very large, with large peas of delicious flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

Gradus, or Prosperity—The earliest-podded pea in cultivation; the immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniform and well shaped, filled with large, handsome peas. The vines have heavy stems, with large, dark-green leaves, growing 3 feet in height. Pkg., 10c; lb., 45c, postpaid.

Champion of England—For main crop or summer use, this is the standard variety. Very prolific. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

Large White Marrowfat—A very late sort, that bears large quantities of well-filled pods. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

Melting Sugar—(Edible pod.) In this variety, which is the best of its class, the entire pod is cooked the same way as stringed beans. The pods are large, flat, very brittle and tender, and fine-flavored when cooked. The vines attain a height of 4 feet and are very attractive. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

PEPPER.

THE young plants are raised like tomatoes or egg plant. They should be set out after all danger of frost is over and the ground is warm. Set the plants about 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet wide. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

New Pimento Peppers—This is a new pepper that is largely grown in California and is fast becoming popular in the South, where it will eventually be grown largely for canning purposes. It is fine for the home garden, both green and ripe. It is so smooth and uniform in shape that the skin can be easily slipped off after burning over a hot fire a few seconds or by boiling a few minutes in hot water. It can also be pared like an apple by using a sharp knife. The green peppers can be pared best in this way. In quality it is very sweet and delicious and entirely free from pungency; in color, when ripe, it is a beautiful green. It is very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frosts. It is much sought and grown by canners for pickles and pulp. Illustrations are from photographs and show its shape and appearance, also thickness of flesh, etc. Plant an ounce or so of this variety this spring. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 75c.

Ruby Giant—A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the larger size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, and can be sliced and served with tomatoes. The fruits when ripe are a bright, glossy, ruby red color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Chinese Giant—This is the largest mild red pepper in existence. The strong, stocky plants are of bushy, perfect growth. The peppers are of enormous size, specimens weighing 18 ounces are found quite frequently. They are of square block form; the flesh is very thick and extremely mild. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Large Bell, or Improved Bullnose—A large



Chinese Giant.

early sort, with thick mild flesh. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Ruby King—A very prolific popular sort, bearing splendid crops of splendid large, thick peppers; of good quality for mangoes. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Large Red Cayenne—Bright red fruits, 3 to 4 inches long, very hot. Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Small Chilli—Small conical pods, growing only 2 inches long; the most fiery sort on our list. Used for seasoning and sausage. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

The number of repeat orders testifies to the quality of our seeds.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

PUMPKINS.

AVOID planting pumpkins in the garden, as they will mix with cucumbers, melons, and other vines. Usually they are planted in the corn-field, dropping three or four seeds every fourth hill, but they do better planted by themselves. Plant about 8 or 10 feet apart each way. Put some well-rotted manure beneath each hill, thoroughly mixing it with the soil.

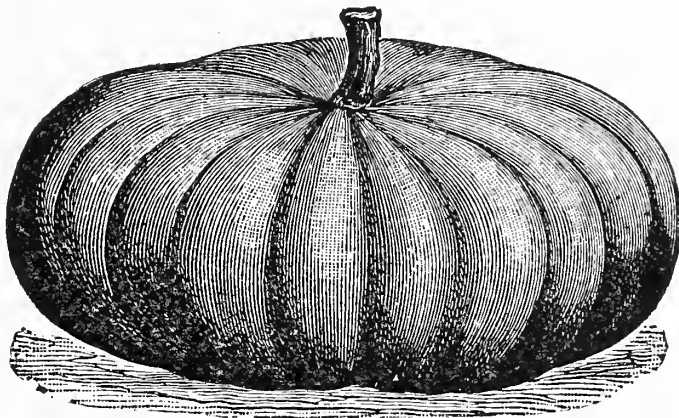
Large Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field—

A popular and very productive variety. The ripe fruits are flat, of a rich creamy yellow color, and measure about 2 feet in diameter; the flesh is tender and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Improved Green-Striped Cashaw—A crook-necked variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of a rich yellow color, solid, fine-grained, very thick and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Small Sugar—Handsome and prolific, of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter; skin is a deep rich orange-yellow, fine-grained, sweet, dry, and an excellent keeper; a nice table variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—A good variety for making pies and for other cooking purposes. It is of medium size and a white, creamy color, with excellent flavor. This is a good keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.



Kentucky Field.

Japanese Pie—Similar in shape and size to the well-known Cashaw, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes running to a rich golden yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and the seeds are marked with curious indentations, resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet; flesh deep yellow, of fine quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

RADISHES.

OUR stock of radish seed is grown for us in Michigan. Great care is used in selecting this seed, and the quality is of the best. A trial will convince. Radishes are among the most valued of the early vegetables, and a liberal supply should be grown in the home garden throughout the spring and summer. They develop best and quickest in light, rich, sandy soil. Well-rotted manure should be used, and constant cultivation is necessary to insure good radishes of good quality. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

Early Scarlet Globe—This is a splendid variety for hot-bed or green-house culture. We consider it the best of the round scarlet forcing sorts. The radishes mature quickly, producing small growth of tops, and are solid and crisp; very uniform in shape. The color is a handsome bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip—For outdoor sowing this is the most important sort in the market, thousands of pounds being annually used. **Our stock of this is the best.** Handsome bright scarlet color, with white tip. Its fine appearance attracts customers and its quality always pleases. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Early French Breakfast—A beautiful olive-shaped sort of bright scarlet color, with well-defined white tip; a rapid grower; very mild and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb.,

90c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

Long Scarlet Short Top—Roots grow 5 or 6 inches long and are very attractive; crisp, brittle, and very choice. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—An excellent variety of the summer radishes; long, pure white, and of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c, postpaid.

Chartier—In shape it resembles the Long Scarlet, but it grows to much larger size and keeps in good condition longer than most other varieties. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Iceberg—The finest eating white radish; has long, slender, pure white roots, which remain fresh and crisp until they grow of large size; tops are quite short, making it early and allowing close planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c, postpaid.

RADISHES—Continued.



Crimson Giant—An entirely new variety and differs radically from all others, inasmuch as the roots attain more than double the size of the other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early, notwithstanding its size. Color, crimson; meat, pure white and of the best quality. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit the development of the roots. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

White Strasburg—This variety is one of the most popular summer kinds. Both flesh and skin are pure white; remains tender longer than any other variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Winter Varieties of Radishes.

The winter varieties are sown during the months of September and October and will mature before frost, so they can be stored away in the cellar or buried in the earth, where they will keep all winter.

China Rose Winter—Of bright deep rose color; flesh firm and excellent for keeping. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

California Mammoth White—Roots white and when fully matured 9 to 12 inches long by 2 to 4 in diameter just below the shoulder, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh firm, crisp, well flavored, and will keep well through the winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Long Black Spanish—With black skin and white flesh; will keep until spring. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This is of hardy growth everywhere, and one of the first sauce and pie plants of spring. It is grown either from seed or by propagation of the roots. The soil for rhubarb should be made extremely rich, using manure every other sea-

son. The seed should be sown early in the spring in rows 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin the plants out to stand 6 inches apart and cultivate throughout the summer. In this section of the Southwest the plants get large enough to use in the fall from seed sown the previous spring, if the season has been favorable. The roots should be planted 3 feet apart in the row and with the crown about 4 inches under the soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

Victoria Giant—This is a very large and late variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held high in the esteem of market gardeners. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

So called because of its resemblance in flavor to the oyster when cooked. The tap root is long and resembles that of a parsnip and is about one-half the size of an ordinary parsnip. Salsify requires a deep, rich soil and the whole season to mature in. Plant the seed about 1 inch deep in drills 12 inches apart; later thin out the young plants to 4 or 5 inches. From 8 to 10 pounds of seed is required to the acre; 1 ounce will plant 70 feet of drill. The roots may be dug and stored in the fall or left in the ground over winter.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Grows very large; well flavored and mild. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

SPINACH.

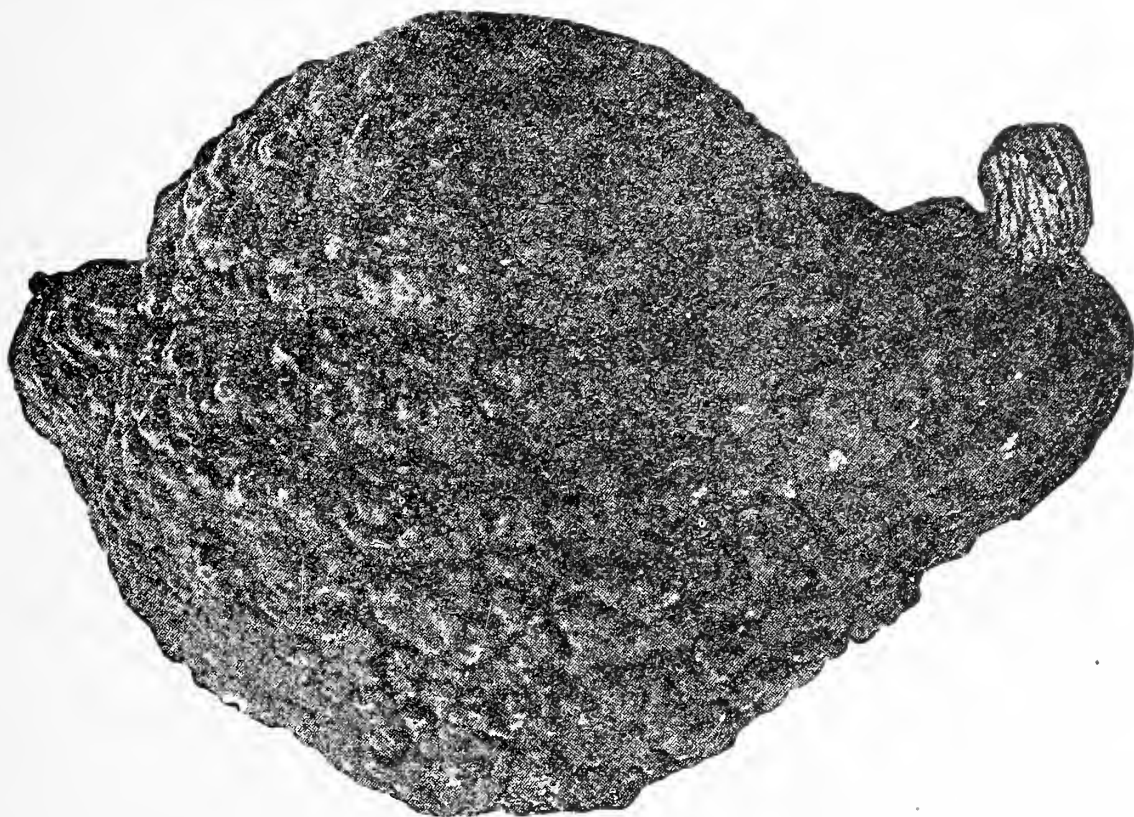
A spring plant used for greens. It is very hardy and most in demand in the early spring and late fall. The leaves are rather large, rich, and tender. It is of very easy culture, and grows best in cool weather. Rapid growth is very desirable for this plant that the leaves may be strong and tender. The soil should be rich and given good cultivation. The seed may be sown in hot-beds or in cold-frames and transplanted out of doors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. If the seed are sown out of doors, they should be planted as soon as the ground is in good condition. For fall use, the seed may be sown about the middle of September. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Bloomsdale—This is the most popular variety. The fleshy leaves are of true Savoy appearance; very hardy. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

New Zealand—This is entirely different from any other variety, as it is available during the hottest months of the year, sending out fresh growth after being cut continuously up until frost. Stems and leaves are thick, fleshy, tender and succulent. Very productive. Should be in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c, postpaid.

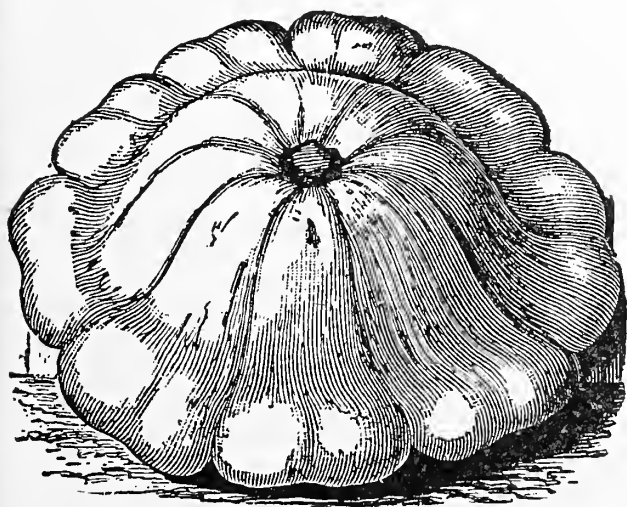
PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

SQUASH.



Hubbard Squash.

Squashes, like cucumbers and melons, require a warm, fertile soil of sandy nature for their best growth. The summer squashes grow mostly in compact bush form; the hills for these should be about 4 feet apart; for the long, trailing fall and winter varieties the hills should be 8 to 12 feet apart each way. If the ground is not very rich, two or three shovelfuls of well-rotted manure should be worked into each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, about 1 inch deep. When all danger from bugs is over, then thin from three to four of the strongest plants.



White Bush.

Light White Bush, or Patty Pan—The best early variety. The plants are of true bush form and produce fruit very early in the season. Largely grown in the South for shipment to Northern markets. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush—Not quite as early as the preceding, but is very much larger. It makes a strong, bushy growth, and bears fruit frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. The squashes are thick, with scalloped edges. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—The plants are very productive and early-bearing; skin of fruits very thickly warted and of orange-yellow color. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Mammoth Golden Bush—Like the Mammoth White Bush. However, the fruits are a little larger and have a pale yellow skin, with creamy yellow flesh. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Hubbard—The most popular table variety. Fruits are of oblong shape, with attractive olive skin, which is warted. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

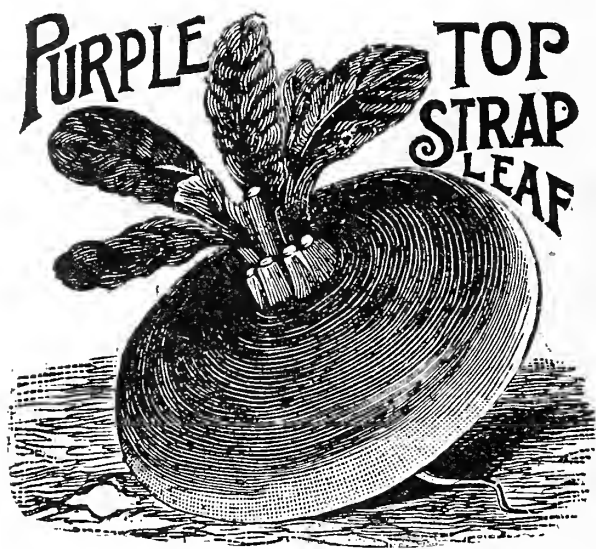
Meet "Good Garden Luck" half way. Why not? Most "bad luck" in gardening comes from planting doubtful seed from boxes in the stores. Meet "good garden luck" half-way by ordering your seeds from us. You won't be disappointed in them.

Slug Shot will destroy squash bugs.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

TURNIPS.

THE turnip is not injured by frost, and makes its growth in cool, moist weather. For spring sowing plant as early as the ground can be worked, and for fall sowing plant from August to October 1st in this latitude. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Turnips prefer a light sandy loam. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin out so the plants stand 4 inches apart.



Purple Top Strap Leaf.

Early Red, or Purple Top Strap Leaf—The standard early variety; quick-growing; flesh fine-grained and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Flat bulbs; develop very early in the season. They are moderate size, quite smooth, and of excellent table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Early White Milan—The earliest of all. On account of its beautiful shape and extreme earliness, this takes the front place among turnips. It is so smooth and neat in appearance that it gives the impression that it has been polished by hand. The foliage is scant and short. Both skin and flesh are snowy white. We have select seed of this fine variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Red Top White Globe—Forms large globe-shaped roots very rapidly. The upper half is of a purplish color, while the lower half is of a pure white; the flesh is pure white, crisp, and of excellent table qualities. It is rather late, grows to a large size, and may be used profitably for stock. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

White Egg—Of handsome oval form, with perfectly thin white skin. It grows very quickly, and the flesh is very firm, sweet, and mild. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf—Matures only a week after the earliest Milan, but keeps in good condition much longer. The skin

is pure white, the flesh is mild, juicy, and of good table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Long White, or Cowhorn—Roots grow half above the ground; pure white, except the top. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Large Yellow or Amber Globe—Grows to a large size, and is chiefly used for stock-feeding; flesh yellow, firm, and of good keeping qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

Southern Prize, or Dixie—Makes large, round, white turnips in addition to an abundance of salad, and needs no protection. The most popular winter and spring salad turnip grown. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Seven Top—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the leaves, which are used for greens; very hardy, and will grow all winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga—Requires a longer season in which to grow than turnips, but the flesh is of superior quality and keeps better. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS.

Asparagus Roots.

Columbian Mammoth—Two-year-old roots. Doz., 30c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.00.

Cabbage Plants—Ready after March 1st. Doz., 10c; 100, 40c, postpaid; by express, 1,000, \$3.25. Write us and we will give you the lowest prices on large quantities.

Eggplant (New York Improved Large Purple)—Ready in April. Doz., 25c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$2.25.

Horseradish Sets—Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.50, postpaid.

Pepper Plants (Large Sweet Bell)—Ready in April. Doz., 35c, postpaid.

Rhubarb Roots—Strong roots, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50. Small roots, each, 15c; doz., \$1.25. By express.

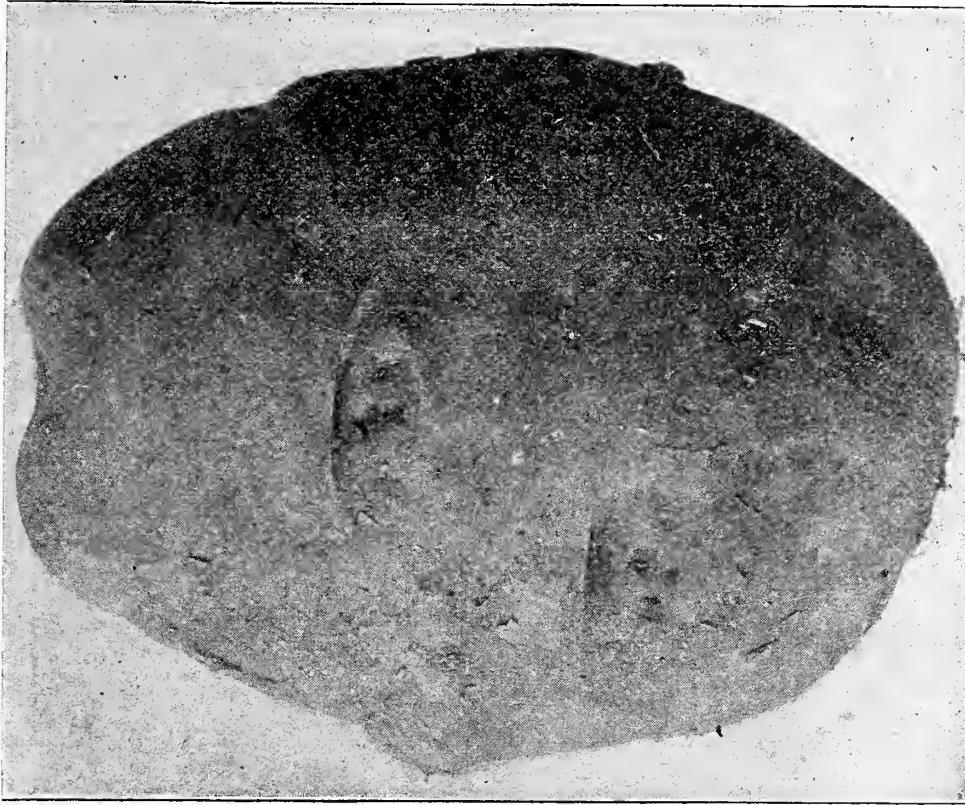
Tomato Plants—Transplanted. Ready in April. Doz., 30c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.50.

Sweet Potato Slips—Write for prices.

The great reputation that our Garden Seeds have attained has been from the great care annually taken in their selection, growth and cultivation. They will always be not only reliable, but of the very finest quality.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

IRISH POTATOES.



Irish Cobbler.

growers use from 8 to 9 bushels of potatoes to the acre when planting in 3-foot rows.

On account of market fluctuations, we are unable to name exact prices. We shall be pleased to have you write during the month of January or later, and we will then quote prices for prompt or future shipment.

Triumph—Very early. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color, a beautiful light red. Its beauty, productiveness, and fine quality make it one of the best extra early market varieties, especially for the South.

Early Ohio—Our stock of this variety is grown in the Red River Valley of the North. The best variety for the Western States, and its superior has not been introduced to date. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other white potato.

Irish Cobbler—A variety which in recent years has attained popularity. In many soils is as early or within a few days as early as Early Ohio, and the yield is superior. Added to this last, the potato is chunky, white in color, and of large medium size, making it the most attractive variety by far on the early market.

SWEET POTATOES.

CONSIDERING the productiveness and ease with which they can be grown, there is perhaps no crop more valuable than sweet potatoes. Fed to cows, they greatly increase the quantity and quality of the milk, and hogs may be fattened on them with little other feed. They are very productive, two hundred bushels per acre not being uncommon. Then again, odd strips of land, that otherwise may not be used, can be utilized to good advantage in growing this crop. Almost any soil in this section will produce sweet potatoes to good advantage, but a reasonably rich upland soil is perhaps the best, as it produces tubers of a more uniform size, smoother, and of sweeter and finer flavor than the heavier black soils. There is always a market for any surplus stock, and usually at a price that should encourage a more extensive growing of this crop.

We handle the Nancy Hall, which seems to have preference as a market potato; also the Triumph, a variety recently introduced, larger in size than the Nancy Hall, more productive, a splendid keeper, and excellent for table use.

Our stock is from fields of experienced growers, and especially graded for seed purposes.

We also handle sweet potato slips in season.

Write us for prices.

BLACKWELL, OKLA., June 19, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—The sweet potato slips received O. K. They were in first-class shape, and I want to thank you very much. If I have any more orders, you surely will get them. All seeds I have bought of you have done fine.

Yours respectfully,

F. E. S.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

TOMATOES.

THIS vegetable, under proper cultivation, is wonderfully productive, both as to quantity and quality. In this section of the country it is more largely used in canning than any other vegetable, and should have a place in every garden. One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants. For early use, sow in February or March in hot-beds or boxes, which should be placed near a window. When the seedlings are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into 2 or 3-inch pots or in rows 4 or 5 inches apart, keeping the temperature about 60 degrees. Subsequent transplanting will make the plants strong and hardy. Do not set them in the open ground until all danger of frost is over.

Dwarf Champion—The most popular dwarf variety in cultivation. The sturdy, stocky plants are of upright growth, requiring no support. The handsome purplish red fruits begin to ripen early and are produced throughout the season. This plant yields an enormous crop. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Beauty—Large and glossy crimson fruits, smooth and never cracking; holds its size until late in the season; one of the best. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Acme—The standard bright pink tomato; very popular and the best for family use. The fruits are round, very solid, uniform in size, and ripen early. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Ponderosa—Largest-fruited tomato in cultivation, single fruits often weighing from 2 to 4 pounds and measuring 18 inches in circumference. It is solid and meaty to the heart and has small seed cavities. For this reason selected seed for this variety will always be scarce. Fine for slicing and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50.

June Pink—The earliest tomato in existence. In habit and growth it is similar to Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruits ranging in clusters of 6 to 10. The fruits are of medium size and uniform, smooth, and of attractive shape, without cracks or any green core. This is an excellent shipping tomato, as the skin is very tough. It will continue to bear until frost. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Red Cherry—Good for preserving and pickling. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c.

Sparks' Earliana—Originated a few years ago by one of the most successful trucksters of New Jersey, it has proven to be the best and



brightest red tomato. Coming into the market before any other sort, it commands top prices. The fruits are solid, uniform in shape, and of a rich bright-red color. The tomatoes are produced in clusters, and generally can all be gathered in about three weeks from the time the first fruits ripen. They are of good flavor and contain few seeds. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

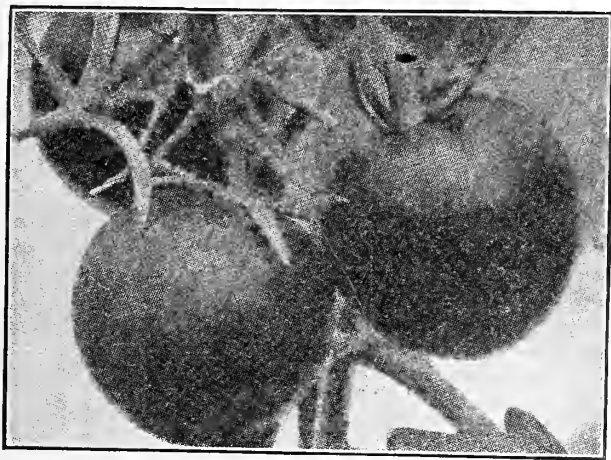
New Stone—Immensely popular with canners, Southern shippers, and market gardeners. It is a remarkable yielder, very firm, and of a handsome bright red color. We believe this is the most widely known variety of to-day. It is of excellent shape, with very smooth skin, never cracking, and free from green core. Ripe fruits will keep in good marketable condition nearly two weeks after being picked. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

New Red Rock Tomato—This is one of the finest large red tomatoes ever introduced. It ranks among the later varieties, requiring about 110 days from seed-sowing to ripe fruit. It is

We suggest that, if convenient, you make up your orders as soon after the receipt of this Catalogue as possible. It will help us to ship promptly and it will help you by giving you your goods when you want them. Placing your orders late sometimes makes delays unavoidable. But we have the facilities for handling a vast amount of business, and your order will receive our best attention, regardless of when they come.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

TOMATOES—Continued.



Beauty.

very solid and free from excess water; smooth, and of a very fine red color. Superior in texture and flavor. It is an extraordinary heavy producer and excellent shipper. Twenty-five tons of fruit have been grown to the acre. It is especially recommended to truckers and growers for the canning factories, as it is very showy and productive. It has a strong, vigorous vine, protecting the fruits from sun-scald. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Kansas Standard—It is a potato-leaved tomato, and produced its fruit in clusters. It is of vigorous growth, strong, heavy stalks, which stand up well unless pulled down by abundant fruit. Vines grow 3 feet high, but begin setting fruit when only 6 inches. Fruit is a bright glossy red, round, even size, and with very few seeds. It is an extra good keeper, and because of its thick skin is an excellent shipper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

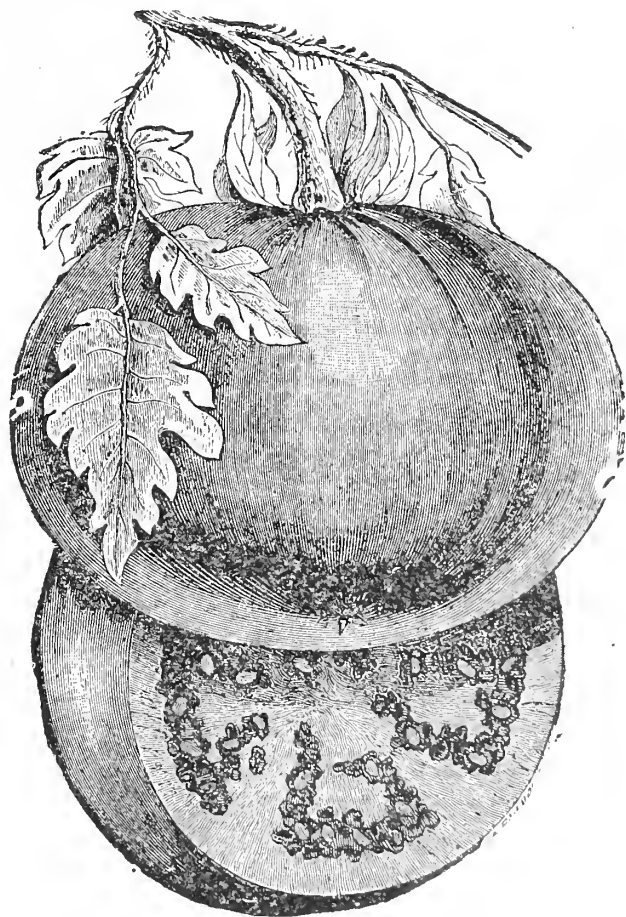
Early Detroit—This splendid variety is the largest and best of the early purplish pink tomatoes. The vines are vigorous and productive; the fruits are very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm, and of excellent quality; one of the most valuable shipping tomatoes yet produced. Pkg., 3c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Golden Queen, or Golden Trophy—It is large in size, round, firm, smooth, and yellow in color, with a reddish touch at the blossom end. The fruits are of splendid quality, not exceeded by any other in cultivation. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Matchless—A standard, large-fruited, main-crop sort; bright red color; uniform in shape; meaty; very handsome in appearance, and of superior flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel—One of the best early tomatoes yet introduced. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits deep scarlet red, nearly round or somewhat flattened, smooth, of large size, and most excellent quality. They ripen very early, and the pickings continue through a long season. Unsurpassed for a home garden. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

John Baer—This is the earliest large, solid tomato known, and has proven a most valuable early market variety for the past few seasons. Somewhat later than the Earliana. Fruits round, smooth, dark red, and very productive, bearing fruit throughout the season. Almost seedless, ripens evenly and exceptionally free from blight. We recommend this as one of the best for home use and the market. 1 kt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.



Earliana.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN QUANTITY.

Market gardeners and public institutions buying vegetable seeds in large quantities are requested to send us a list of their requirements, and we shall take pleasure in quoting special prices. In writing us, be sure to state quantity wanted.

ENGLISH CLUSTER

This very prolific tomato has been developed by a local grower from seed secured from the King's gardens in England some four years ago. It was pronounced the best out of about fifty varieties grown that season. After careful selection of seeds for the past four seasons, the grower feels the tomato is now acclimated and ready for the market.

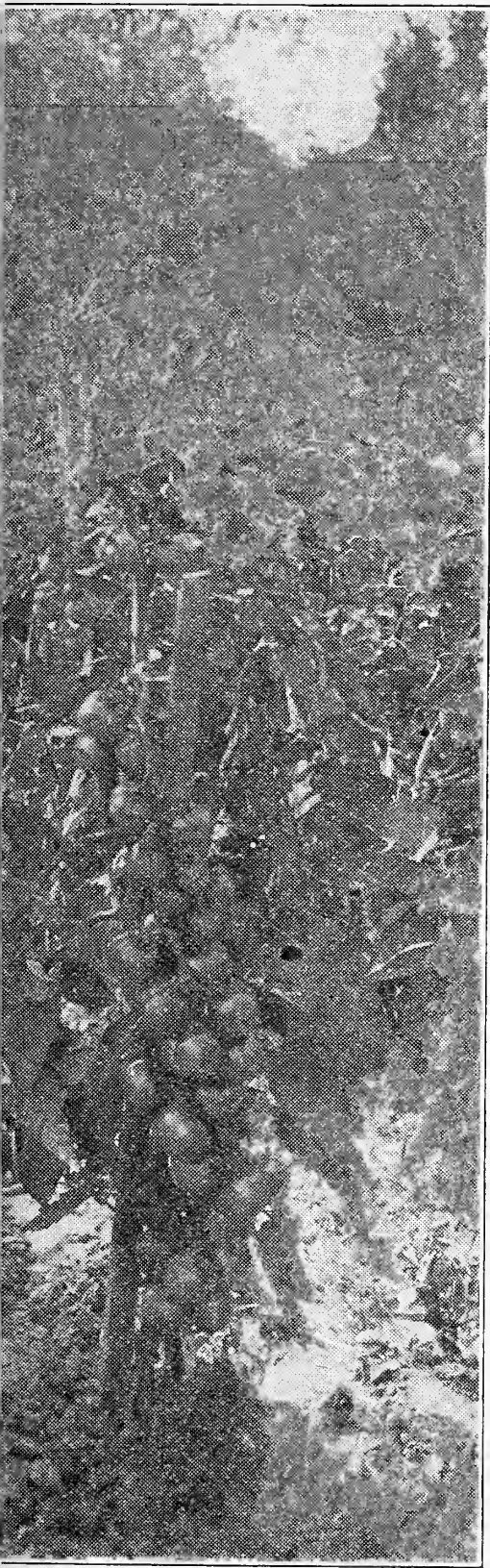
The plants are very hardy, and require no more attention than other varieties. Another point of excellence is they show great resistance against blight.

The fruit grows in clusters—from nine to twenty-three tomatoes growing in a single cluster, and as many as ninety have been counted on one plant at the same time. The fruit is of medium size, very uniform in growth, meaty, and of excellent sweet flavor, making it a most desirable tomato for table use, as well as preserving and canning.



One plant of the English Cluster Tomato, bearing quality and the sturdiness of the plant.

ER TOMATOES.



On account of the deep rich red color, uniformity in size, and the fact they will keep for a considerable length of time, they are destined to become very much in demand on the market and in the home.

We are pleased to announce that we have secured the entire stock of seed from especially selected fruit of the 1919 crop, which permits us to offer a new and meritorious variety, which we feel sure will prove highly satisfactory to patrons. Our stock is limited, and we offer the seed in packets only, not more than one packet to a customer, at 25 cents per packet. We will also be in position to offer strong transplanted plants in season at 75c per dozen, postpaid.

showing in a graphic manner its prolific

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

INSECTICIDES.

Slug Shot—Slug Shot, used from ocean to ocean. A light composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, chicken lice, slugs, sow bugs, bugs on cantaloupes, cucumbers, etc., and it is strongly impregnated with fungicides. Packed in cartons of 1 pound each, with perforated top to dust out, 15c each; 5-lb. pkg., 50c; 10-lb. pkg., 95c.

Grape Dust—A readily diffusible, light-weight powder fungicide; very efficient in destroying mildews and in preventing blights in green-houses or in the open; also destroying the aphids and black fly. 1-lb. carton, 25c; 5-lb. bag, 70c.

Bordeaux Mixture in Pulp—To be diluted 25 to 50 times with water and sprayed. Works freely without clogging in any spraying machine. For blight, mildew, and all fungous diseases. 1-qt. cans, 50c each; 1-gal. cans, \$1.50 each.

Devoo "Sure Noxem"—Insecticide and fungicide. For the control of many leaf-eating insects. Use on cabbage, cauliflower, tomato plants, cucumber vines, melon vines, currant bushes, gooseberry bushes, and other vegetables and shrubs. Price 1-lb. duster, 20c; 5-lb. packages, 40c each.

Tobacco Dust—For green and black aphids, fleas, beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. For insects on plants, apply with powder-duster or bellows; for worms or grubs in the soil, apply liberally to the surface and rake in or strew thickly in drills before planting. 1-lb., 5c; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

Lime-Sulphur Solution—It is used as an insecticide to control San José scale, oyster-shell scale, and all sucking or scale insects. For this purpose it is used as a dilution of 1 gallon to 9 to 11 gallons of water, and applied during the dormant season—either after the leaves drop in the fall or before the buds open in the spring. The spring application, just before the buds open, will control leaf-blister mite, plant lice, and peach curl, in addition to the scale insects. Lime-sulphur is also used as a summer spray to control scab, leaf spot, and similar fungous diseases on apples and pears; also to control scab and brown rot on peaches, plums, and cherries. On apple and pear foliage it should not be used stronger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to 50 gallons of water. On plum and cherry foliage it should not be used stronger than 3 quarts to 50 gallons of water, and on peaches $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon to 50 gallons of water. Write for prices.

Cutworm Food—The one best food for the destruction of cutworms. It is simple and easy to use. It consists of a material that is more delicious and is much more preferred by the cutworm than the plants themselves. It is sprinkled on the ground around the plant just as it is found in the package. For plants started from seed, it is applied as soon as the first plants break ground; for plants started in a seed-bed, it is applied just after setting, such as tomato, cabbage, egg plant, cauliflower, tobacco, and flowers. The one-pound package is a very convenient size to use for small gardens and flower-beds. Directions how to use on each package. 1-lb. pkg., 30c.

We also carry in stock Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead. If interested, write for prices.

Black Leaf 40—The insecticide so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. Destroys aphids (plant lice), thrips, leaf-hoppers on all trees, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs, without injury to foliage. You can not go wrong by ordering Black Leaf 40 for sucking insects. Price 1 oz. (makes six gallons spray), 25c.

TOBACCO.

CULTURE—The seed should be sown as early as possible after all danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of rubbish and brush in the spring on the ground where the crop is to be, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows 4 or 5 feet apart each way; cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—An old, well-known variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c.

Havana—Grown from imported seed from Vuelta de Abajo. Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c.

SWEET, MEDICINAL, AND POT HERBS.

Herbs, in general, delight in a rich, mellow soil. Those marked with an asterisk are perennial, and when once established in the garden may be preserved for years with very little attention. Cut the leaves when tender and dry them in the shade.

Coriander—Grown for its seeds and for garnishing. Pkg., 5c.

Dill—Leaves are used for soup, sauces, and pickles; seed is used for flavoring. Pkg., 5c.

Marjoram, Sweet American—Home-grown seed is the best for winter use, as it makes more bulk. Pkg., 5c.

We are large dealers in Cow Peas and are in position to quote you attractive prices in lots of one bushel to a car-load. Write us. If you have Peas to sell, send us sample, stating quantity you have to offer.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

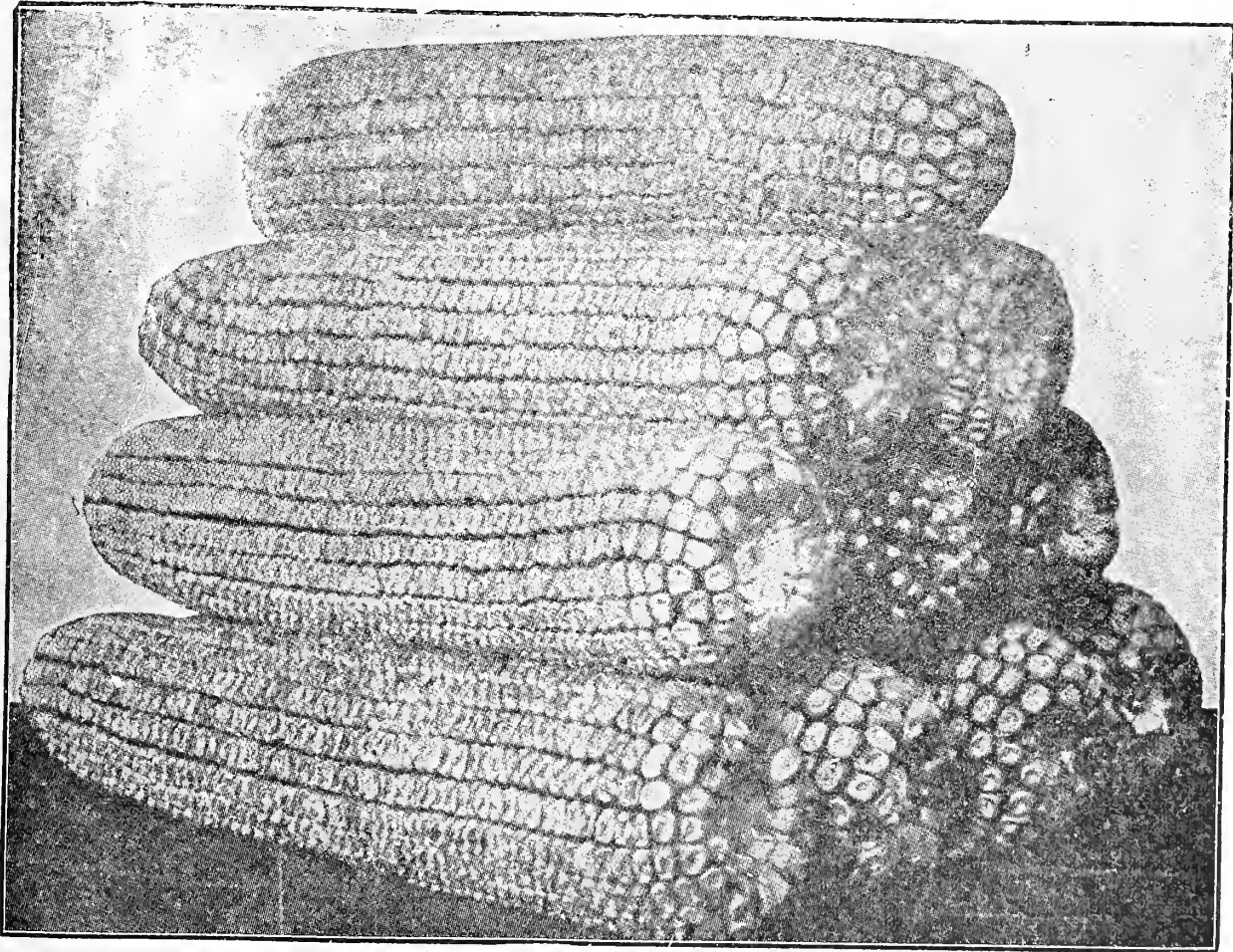
FARM SEED DEPARTMENT.

ALL wealth originates from the soil. It behooves the grower to plant the very best seeds obtainable. Realizing this, it is our aim to offer nothing but the best. We contract our seeds from the best growers in the country, who have made the growing of seeds their life-long work, and whose reputation is at stake. Then again, all seeds brought into our house are thoroughly inspected and tested before offering them, and it is necessary they come up to our high standard before we place them on the market. Our years of experience in the seed business, and methods of testing, enable us to offer nothing but first-class stock, which the grower demands and is entitled to, as the planting of inferior seeds may mean the loss of his time, labor, and money, and an entire crop.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the growing of more forage crops, and, owing to dry seasons, which this section is subjected to, would recommend the planting of more of the "drought-resisting" crops, such as Kaffir corn, Milo maize, cane, feterita, Spanish peanuts, and soy beans, and, where the soil is suitable, alfalfa and other grass crops, and increasing the number of cattle and hogs. With the present high prices of all kinds of meat, and scarcity of same, it is to be assumed these conditions will obtain for some time, at least, and we believe the farmer who devotes more of his time to growing feed crops, and places them on the market in the form of fat cattle and hogs, is the one who will reap the greatest reward for his labors.

Prices on all farm seeds subject to market fluctuation. We urge that you write us your needs, and it will be a pleasure to us to quote you the very lowest prices on quality seeds. Remember, we are here to serve you in any capacity we can.

SELECTED GRADE SEED CORN.



Golden Beauty—Our strain of Golden Beauty is unsurpassed by any yellow corn. It produces larger and heavier ears, and is but a few days later than the old early strain. If you want to grow big corn—ears that run from 14 to 15 inches in length and filled to the very tip with big, solid grains—our Golden Beauty is just what you want. The seed we offer is pure-bred, grown especially for seed, and carefully selected. Peck, \$1.50.

Reid's Yellow Dent—A very popular early corn. Ears 8 to 11 inches and filled to the tip with compact grains of clean color; not a large grain, but deep, and is a fine producer. We have an excellent stock of this corn at the right price. Peck, \$1.25.

Bloody Butcher—Peck, \$1.25. Write for quantity prices.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

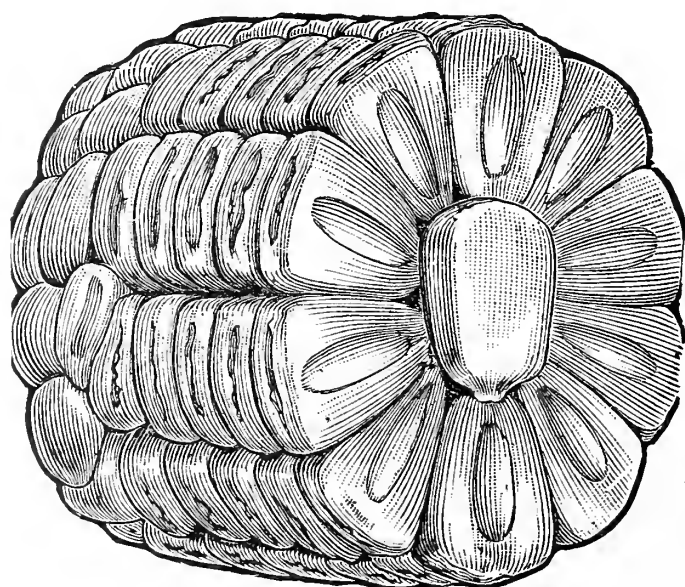
SEED CORN—Continued.

Boone County White—This is the best White Dent corn. This corn has been bred for very large ears for many years and consequently matures very slowly—about 120 days of good weather. The ears taper slowly; length, about 10 inches; circumference, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 16 to 22 rows, medium space between; the kernels are rough and rather broad; the cob is white and medium in size. Peck, \$1.25.

Iowa Gold Mine—(Ninety days.) Golden yellow grain, very deep; small cob. Will make an excellent early crop or will mature if planted after the wheat is cut or early potatoes dug. Peck, \$1.25.

Hickory King—This is an entirely distinct variety among the white corns, combining the largest grains with the smallest cob. A single grain will cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the bushel than any other shelled variety. It is satisfied with any kind of soil and will produce good, strong stalks, bearing two and occasionally three ears. We recommend it very highly. Peck, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$4.75.

Squaw Corn—This is the original Indian corn. It is very prolific, often having two or three stalks from one grain with two or three ears to the stalk. It can be planted both spring and summer. Some people prefer it to the Mexican June corn for late planting, and it makes a fine roasting-ear. The grains are mixed in color—blue-speckled and white. Write for prices.



White Dent.

Johnson County White Dent—(105 days.) The shape of the ears is cylindrical to within 2 inches of the tip, then slightly tapering; about 10 inches in length; circumference, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches; very little space between rows, and makes a very high per cent of shelled corn. Peck, \$1.50.

St. Charles White—A splendid variety. A pure white corn, with red cob. It is the large main-crop sort, requiring the full season to mature in. The ears are 16-rowed, 9 to 12 inches in length, big, and of handsome shape; the cob is of medium size, well filled with large solid kernels; the stalks are of medium height, with very broad leaves, yielding an excellent supply of fodder. A record-breaking yielder, especially in rich black soil or new land. Peck, \$1.50.

Iowa Silver Mine—One of the best-yielding Dent corns. Creamy white in color; 18 to 20 rows; length, 9 inches; circumference, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; kernels rough and deep variety; in good corn weather, ripens in 110 days. Peck, \$1.25.

Champion White Pearl—A very handsome variety, producing large, uniform, well-filled ears, with large, pure white grains. A very fine field sort and raised extensively for market. Our stock is far superior to the ordinary commercial grade sold by many seedmen. Planted largely for market by the local gardeners. Peck, \$1.25.

Improved Calico—This is a good feeders' corn. The ears are good-sized, usually 9 inches in length; the color of the corn varies a great deal—from dapple yellow to deep red; the ears taper slowly, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches around; about 10 rows, medium space; cob fair size and red. Peck, \$1.25.

Our Guarantee—The corn we offer was grown especially for seed. It is selected with the greatest of care, hand-sorted and tipped, then graded to uniform size with the latest improved machinery. If, upon arrival, you do not find it exactly as described, send it back and get your money.

Our Dwarf Mexican June Corn (Native-grown)—Mexican June corn is absolutely the best sort for late crop. Plant during May, June, and July. If your spring crop has not been a success, due to unfavorable weather conditions, you can plant Mexican June corn as late as July 15th and make a good yield.

After your spring crop has been harvested you can plant Mexican June corn and make a good crop. No other variety of corn has the drouth-resisting features of our DWARF MEXICAN JUNE CORN. The stalks, under favorable conditions, grow 6 to 8 feet high, and the yields average 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Of a strong growth, it sends its roots deep into the soil, enabling it to resist drouth and hot summer winds better than any other sort. Qt., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, qt., 20c; peck, \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.25; bu., \$4.00. If you buy several bushels, write us for prices, as we carry large stocks of this corn and can make attractive prices.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

SEED CORN—Continued.

HACKETT, ARK.

SIRS,—Enclosed find order and check for \$1.35. I am allowing 25 cents extra for postage on the peck of corn, as I want the order sent by parcel post. If you haven't the Silver Mine corn, do not send any. I always get good seed from you.
Yours truly,

J. N. G.

DE QUEEN, ARK., Feb. 24, 1919.

GENTS,—Please quote me prices on June Silver Mine, Squaw, and Prolific seed corns. Also send me your latest seed catalogue. You were so prompt with me last year that I'm coming again.
A. E. H.

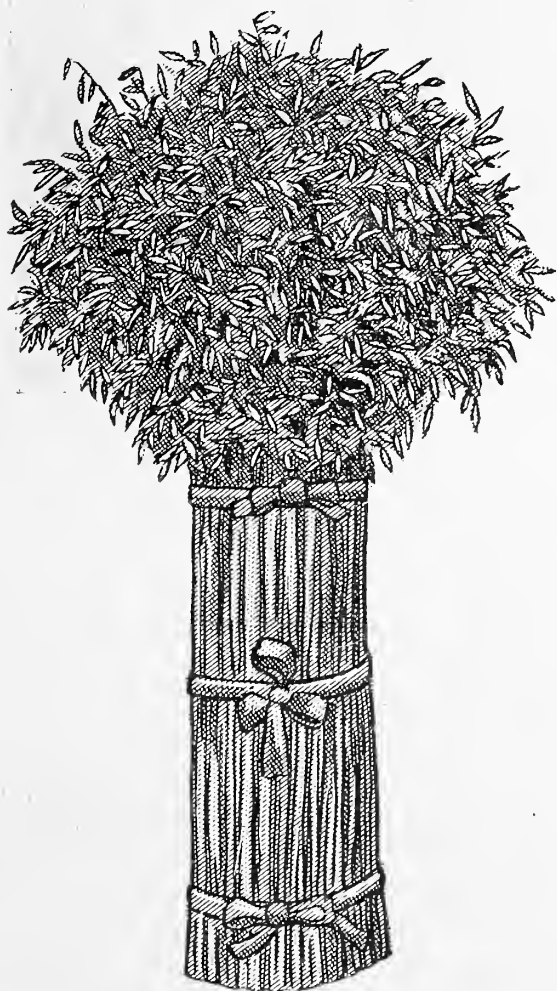
POSSIBLE FAILURE OF SOIL INOCULATION.

Inoculation, while giving striking benefits, is by no means a cure-all for soil troubles. The bacteria concerned require satisfactory soil conditions if they are to flourish. In a very sour soil they do poorly and their growth can readily be improved by lime. If a farmer is uncertain regarding the acidity of his soil, it is well to have the soil tested before seeding leguminous crop. For a legume, as for any other crop, the seed-bed should be well prepared, the soil well drained, and its acidity neutralized by the use of lime.

When all these requirements are met, and the inoculation is given in addition, the legume crop should be successful. Well inoculated legumes should find a place in every system of rotation, in order to assist in keeping the soils permanently fertile.

OATS.

Write for Quantity Prices.



Burt, or Early White May—We have found that Burt oats is one of the best best oats for spring sowing. It is one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, of the spring oats. This gives it a long seeding season, as it may be sown anywhere from the first of March or April 15th. Our sales of this oat have increased largely during the last few years. Our customers are very

enthusiastic in their praise of this. The prices of the oat vary. Write us for prices when you are ready to sow. Bu., \$1.40.

Red Rustproof—Very early; is rustproof; does well on thin ground and does not lodge; will bear neglect or a bad season and still make a good crop. We offer only the genuine Texas Red Rustproof. Bu., \$1.40. Write us for prices on large quantities.

COTTON SEED.

Mebane's Triumph—It is a cross between the Long Lint and the Texas Stormproof; has large boll, five locks; short-pointed; very prolific, and is well adapted to black waxy prairie land of any character; but, like the Rowden, is easily picked. Bu., \$5.00.

Rowden Early—A very early big-boll, five-lock cotton. Bu., \$5.00.

POP CORN.

Queen's Golden—A fine yellow sort; pops perfectly white and very large; immensely productive; shelled. By mail, lb., 35c; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

White Rice—The most popular sort and the best. By mail, lb., 35c; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Japanese, or Hullless—A splendid white corn, productive, having very little hard center or hull when popped. By mail, lb., 40c; by freight or express, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat is used mostly for filling fields unplanted after the first of June. The blossoms furnish a large amount of honey for bees. It is well to remember that on worn-out soils a plowed-under buckwheat field is a great fertilizer and improver. Sow 25 pounds to an acre.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

Japanese—A popular and standard sort. Very large grains of dark brown color; early and heavy-yielding. Choice re-cleaned seed. Pk., \$1.00.

Silver Hull—A very prolific and early sort. Grain light gray in color. A favorite with millers on account of the white flour it produces. Pk., \$1.00.

SEED RYE.

Northern-Grown—Rye does best on rich, sandy soil; almost a sure crop every year. Should be sown in August or September; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Write for prices.

Abruzzi Rye—Abruzzi rye has again proved its superiority for growing all through the South. First introduced in the United States from Italy, from the start it proved itself so much superior that the seed has been in big demand each season. It is fully a week to ten days earlier in maturity than the ordinary rye. It makes a quick vigorous growth, and matures its grain decidedly in advance of other kinds. It is only necessary for farmers to plant a field of Abruzzi by the side of a native variety to have a demonstration of the superiority of Abruzzi in yield and plant-growth.

The quality of Abruzzi rye is among the highest of all feeding crops—not as a hay crop, but as a grazing crop. It grows upright, stools heavily, and does not lie flat on the ground, all of which makes it easy for the animals to graze. Cattle relish this green winter crop.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

With the exception of alfalfa, Dwarf Essex rape is the most valuable forage plant that has ever been introduced in the United States. One acre of Dwarf Essex rape will pasture more hogs, cattle, and sheep than six acres of clover or grass. As a healthy fattening food it has no equal. It stands without a rival in point of cheapness and feeding qualities. It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the rape plant and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant, readily eaten by all kinds of live stock, especially suitable for pasture for sheep, cattle, and hogs. A good crop will produce at least twelve tons of green food to the acre, and its nutritive value is twice that of clover. One acre of well-grown rape will supply pasture for 10 to 20 head of sheep for two months and in that time will fatten them in good shape for market. Dwarf Essex rape thrives best on a good soil rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. It is the simplest crop grown. It can be sown anywhere and everywhere and at all times after danger of frost has passed. Rape is an excellent catch crop. It may be sown in early spring to provide summer pasture for stock. Plow the ground same as for turnips, and sow 5 pounds per acre broadcast; when sown in rows, say 30

inches apart and cultivated, 2 pounds per acre will be enough. It can be sown with corn at the last plowing and make good summer pasture after corn is cut. There is no crop so easily and profitably grown, with practically no expense. Every farmer should sow enough for summer pasture and save his grass pasture for fall and winter. Sow rape. It will prove a profitable crop for you. Special prices on large quantities. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.80.

SOY BEANS.



Soy Beans are very erect, growing with from one to six stems or more, branching out from near the roots, and reaching a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; seldom falling down, except in very rich, loose soil. Soy beans are a remarkable drouth-resister, and will do comparatively well on thin land; however, they respond very readily to moisture and rich land. Planting should not be done until the weather is warm and after the corn-planting. Soy beans as feed will take the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to cows or hogs will bring astonishing results. If broadcast, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel per acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; pk., \$1.50.

VETCHES.

Sand Vetch (also called Winter and Hairy Vetch)—This legume is the farmers' ever-ready friend. Sand vetch is a very valuable forage plant, and is rapidly becoming extremely popular as year after year farmers are learning more of its true value. It is an annual, but resows itself, and will come up year after year on the same ground. Vetch is a legume, belonging to the pea family, but the vines are much longer

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

VETCHES—Continued.

and the foliage more abundant. It is noted for its extreme hardiness, wintering more certainly than wheat. It remains green all winter under the snow, and is ready for pasturing earlier than anything else. Drouth, heat, and cold do not affect it. It is largely eaten by all kinds of stock. We earnestly recommend farmers to try it. Write us freely for any information you may require. Lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 40c.

Vetch for Hay and Pasture—It yields a surprising amount of feed. Ten tons per acre are not unusual, as it makes an enormous growth. For cutting, it should be sown with oats in the spring or with rye in the fall. Vetch is quite spreading, and the grain furnishes support so

it can be mowed readily. Like clover, cow peas, and alfalfa, it is very rich fodder, especially suited to milk-production, as well as for growing stock. One especially good point is that it is ready for pasture extremely early in the spring. It grows rapidly, and is particularly valuable in fields where clover does not thrive. When sown in April or May, it can be cut in July for hay, and the second growth will provide abundant pasture during the summer. For hay, it should be cut promptly when the first setting of pods has filled.

Vetch as a Cover Crop—Very valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent bleaching, and nothing equals it for orchards.

THE SPECKLED VELVET BEAN.

The new 100-day speckled bean originated in south Alabama. It is a hybrid; the Florida velvet bean and the Yokohama being the parent plants. It combines the most important essentials of both the above—the hardiness of the former and the earliness and productiveness of the latter, making it by far the most desirable bean in existence. The pods closely resemble the Florida bean in size, color, and shape. The seeds are of a somewhat lighter color, being a dark-speckled (hence the name, Speckled Velvet bean). The foliage is less dense, but otherwise almost identical with the Florida bean. It is exceedingly hardy, which is a most desirable feature in the early-maturing soils, the pods staying in the fields in good condition all winter, where they are used as pasturage for cattle and hogs. The bean can be grown over the entire South, and is one of the most profitable as well as less expensive crops ever produced by the Southern farmer.

It can be planted in rows with corn without injury to the latter, 5 or 6 feet apart in drill. When planted this way, it invariably produces twice as much grain per acre as corn—of a higher analysis, to say nothing of the fertility it adds to the soil. This one feature alone will more than recompense the grower for producing the crop. It can also be planted every second or third row with peanuts, putting the beans 2 or 3 feet apart in the drill; the intermediate rows being planted in corn. When planted this way, they injure the peanuts very little, if any, and can be produced without extra expense, as the cultivation required for the peanut is in every way ample for the beans. Velvet beans are considered by many as one of the best legumes. They may be successfully grown on almost any

soil. Land that has been run down or worn out from growing cotton for a number of years may be readily restored to its original fertility by growing this legume. They are an important factor in diversified farming, forced upon large sections of the South by the boll weevil, which has made impossible the profitable production of cotton. They are among the best feeds known for cattle and hogs and one of the most profitable grown for this purpose. Cattle will gather and get fat on it and still leave practically all of the crop in the field in the best form of fertilizer. One of the principal factors in soil life is humus, which is abundantly supplied by this legume. Humus in soil keeps it in condition to let in the rains more readily; helps to absorb and hold it; lessens baking and packing; prevents washing and bleaching; making plant-food in soil available; and is very necessary in the development of nitrogen-gathering bacteria. It also adds to the soil phosphorus, potash, and nitrogen. Nitrogen costs us, when bought, 15 or 20 cents per pound. It is estimated at about four-fifths, or about that proportion, of the air. Is this expensive? The nitrogen held in suspension over one acre of land is enough to grow 100 bushels of corn per year for 500,000 years, if it could be transmitted to the soil in proper quantities. It is possible to get it from the air and store into the soil in several ways. By far the most important method is the growing of legumes and by the help of bacteria that work upon the roots of these plants. These are Nature's main sources of maintaining the nitrogen supply in the soil. Therefore, the importance of growing legumes should not be overlooked by the farmer. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 lb., 15c; pk., \$1.45. Write for quantity prices.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the Grass Seed market at the time of going to press, we can not make firm prices on Clover, Timothy, etc., but purchasers will receive as much as the money sent will pay for; but when a quantity is wanted, it is well to ask for prices in advance.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

FIELD OR COW PEAS.

THE GREAT SOIL-IMPROVER—Makes poor land rich; makes good land more productive; also makes a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop, enriching the soil even when the crop is cut off. Cow peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper mean of improving and increasing the productiveness of the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The cow peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, have the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by cow peas.

To Grow for Hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

Fertilizing Cow Peas—Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on cow peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.



Cow Peas.

Sowing Cow Peas with Soja Beans, Kaffir Corn, etc.—Cow peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans, or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with cow peas is soja beans and they should be sown at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of soja beans to 1 bushel of cow peas. Both make a nutritious feed and the soja beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with cow peas than any other crop. When Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow peas, it should be sown at the rate of 1 peck of corn or sorghum with 1 bushel of cow peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow millet with cow peas for a hay crop with very satisfactory results. Where millet is sown with cow peas, it will of course be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of cow peas, such as the New Era or the Whippoorwill. Three pecks of Golden millet and the same quantity of cow peas should give a liberal seeding.

Cow peas can be sown in May, June, or July at the rate of from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

It is too early to make prices on cow peas. Write for prices when in the market.

New Era—A new variety; probably the best sort for the West and North; can be sown after the wheat is taken off the ground and still produce a good crop of forage or peas, besides increasing the fertility of the soil for the succeeding crop, and leaving the ground mellow and free from weeds.

Make up and send us your order early.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

FIELD OR COW PEAS—Continued.

Whippoorwill Peas—A favorite in Oklahoma, Texas, and in the South generally. A vigorous healthy grower, yielding an abundant crop of forage and grain. Write for prices.

Canada Field Peas—These field peas are entirely different from cow peas, requiring to be sown early in the spring and making the crop in May or June. They are increasing in popularity every year, making a most satisfactory and early-yielding forage crop. They can be sown in open weather in December, January, February, and March, and make large yields of nutritious food, which can be used either green or be cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but it is not equal in this respect to cow peas. They can be sown at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre; but a light seeding of rye, oats, or barley will increase the yield and help support the pea vines when the crop comes to maturity.

Black-Eyed Peas—A very fine table pea, much in demand by market gardeners. Pods are of good size and the peas are crowded in the pod.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian—Produces very large heads, which are completely filled with the striped grains. It succeeds everywhere, and requires very little rain to insure a good crop. It makes a large yield. It makes a good food for stock and can not be equaled as a food for poultry. Plant when the ground has become warm at the rate of 22 pounds to the acre. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

PEANUTS.

CULTURE—Prepare the ground well, laying it off in rows with a shovel-plow; the rows should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and put two kernels to the hill, which are about 1 foot apart. Cultivate thoroughly, and keep the land as level as possible. Three-fourths of a bushel of unshelled nuts will seed an acre.



Spanish Peanut.

Mammoth Jumbo—This variety grows to an astonishing size. The plants make compact bushes about 18 inches high, with heavy, erect stalks and large leaves. The giant nuts have thick, heavy-ribbed shells. Lb., 35c, postpaid. Write for prices in quantities.

Tennessee Red—The finest variety grown. Especially adapted to the black waxy land, as well as the sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels in each, and are enormously productive. Lb., 40c, postpaid.

Spanish—In addition to their value for growing for nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted during March and April, two crops can be made in one year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. They grow more compact than the Virginia peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. This variety frequently yields 60 bushels of marketable peanuts and 2 tons of hay per acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the Grass Seed market at the time of going to press, we can not make firm prices on Clover, Timothy, etc., but purchasers will receive as much as the money sent will pay for; but when a quantity is wanted, it is well to ask for prices in advance.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

CLOVERS.

Alfalfa—The habits and character of this plant are favorable to the entire South and West, and the experiments in the Eastern and Northern States have shown that alfalfa can be grown if the farmer will study the conditions of the vicinity. Alfalfa likes best a loamy soil and plenty of warmth; it then extends its roots to underground water supply, and is not dependent on the surface rains. Alfalfa sold for hay and feed will return a greater cash income, year by year, than any other forage crop. Alfalfa will produce 1,600 pounds of pork per acre, if you pasture your hogs; in addition to this production, you can cut at least one crop of hay from the same crop the same season. In this section growers secure four and frequently five cuttings from the same crop in one season, if they do not save a seed crop. The ground on which alfalfa is to be sown should be plowed and cultivated thoroughly some two months before the seed is sown, and after each rain harrow again to store the moisture; just before sowing the seed, harrow again, if the seed is sown broadcast. A light harrow or drag should be used to cover the seed. Care must be used not to cover the seed more than 1 inch. If you sow in the spring, get the seed in the ground before you plant corn. August and September give the best results for fall sowing. Lb., 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 55c. We offer seed testing 99 per cent or better pure. Write for prices on quantities.

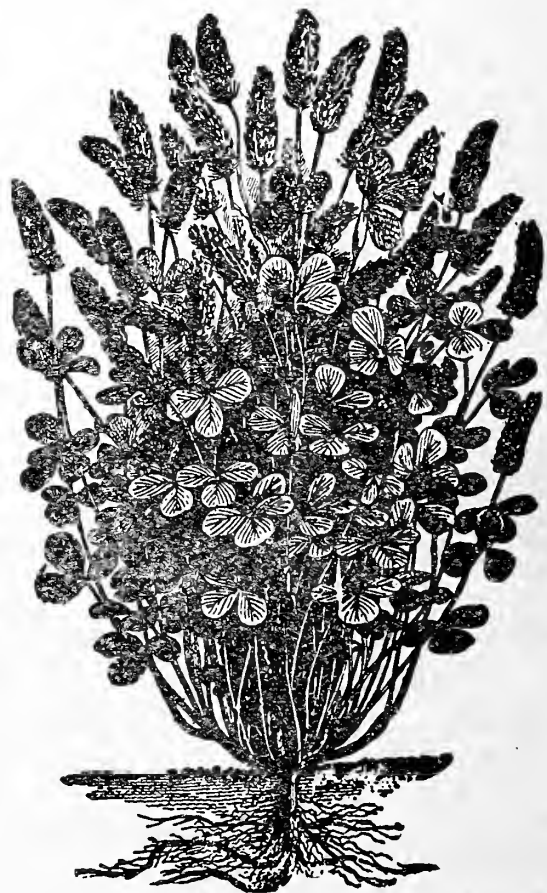
Mammoth or Sapling Clover (also called Pea Vine or English Clover)—Similar to crimson clover, but of ranker growth and blossoms three weeks later. It will grow on many soils where the small red would prove a failure. It will grow on poor clay soils, on sandy soils, in the stony woods, and will grow farther South than the June or common red clover. Where clover is to be sown for turning under for soil improvement, the Mammoth is by far the best variety, as it not only roots much deeper, making a wonderful root-development, but its tap-root acts as a sub-soiler, thus putting more organic matter in the soil than can be had from the June or many other clovers. Lb., 70c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 65c.

Red Clover—The most important and best-known of all clovers, being used for pasture, hay, and enriching the land. For the latter purpose, it is considered the cheapest fertilizer known. Lb., 65c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 60c.

Crimson Clover—This is a variety of clover that has attracted a great deal of attention in the cotton region for the past few years, but the position which it will finally hold is still uncertain. It does remarkably well in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States. It is an annual, which begins its growth with the autumn rains, often giving good grazing from November to April, when it matures its seed



Alfalfa.



Crimson Clover.

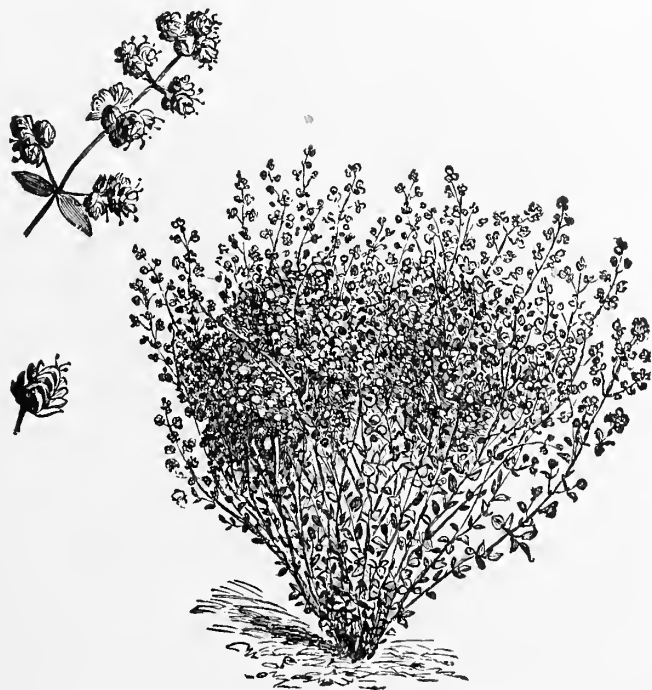
PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

CLOVERS—Continued.

and dies. On favorable soils it seeds itself, even though the ground be plowed and used for shorter summer crops like millet. Every farmer ought to plant a few acres in crimson clover. Its value is tremendous, being the best early forage and soil-improving crop we know of. Plant during August, September, October, and November at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. It is very desirable to plant it either just before or after a good rain, as otherwise a poor patch often results. It thrives best on loose, sandy soils, and does not make a satisfactory growth on stiff or wet or poorly drained clays. It does well on poor lands and in this respect is better than red clover, adding more fertility to the soil than any other clover. It is very valuable to grow with other crops, and is often combined with rye, oats, and other grains and planted in the fall by our planters. Sowing may be made in both corn and cotton-fields. It is not hardy for more than one season, and must be sown every year. Inoculation is of high importance, and many failures are doubtless to be attributed to a lack of the proper bacteria. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.40.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—The heads are globular, very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a great amount of honey from them. It produces a great amount of herbage during the season; the stalks are very fine; it makes a valuable hay crop where other clovers fail. Sow from 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Lb., 65c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 60c.

White Clover—For lawn purposes this is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder; very hardy; in permanent pastures is of considerable value. Lb., 70c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 65c.



Burr Clover.

Burr Clover—A clover that has won itself favor with the leading farmers in the South. It is an annual, producing a plant of rather creeping instead of upright growth. It makes both hay and pasture, and its greatest value is as a winter and early spring pasture. Its growth is very good, even on the poorest kind of land. It can be planted with perfect safety, as it can be easily eradicated. It is a leguminous crop, gathering nitrogen from the air, and, after furnishing winter grazing, leaves the soil in better condition for succeeding crops. Sow in the fall or spring. It is a good plan to sow it on Bermuda sod in September and October, just when the Bermuda is giving out or becoming woody. The clover will grow right with the Bermuda, so that the combination will furnish excellent pasture both winter and summer—the clover in the winter and the Bermuda in the summer. Once established, it seeds itself, and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.70.

You Run No Risk in Sending Cash with Order—Our reputation as honest and experienced seedmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned from any bank, trust company, or merchant who subscribes to either of the Commercial Agency reports.

Japanese Clover, or Lespedeza—Lespedeza is a summer annual that begins its growth in the middle of spring, but does not reach maturity until September or October. It grows successfully over the whole area from central New Jersey westward to central Kansas and southward to the Gulf.

When once established, it re-seeds itself from year to year. Sow in spring after ground warms up by scarifying surface with a disc harrow. Sow not less than one bushel of lespedeza per acre of the very best cleaned seed obtainable; roll the field or cover seed lightly. Lespedeza and Bermuda grass mixed with Burr clover make a most excellent summer pasture. On good level land, no better hay than Bermuda can be grown. Sow the lespedeza seed on the Bermuda sod in March or April and thoroughly harrow the sod.

No farmer can afford to do without such pasture; or you can sow lespedeza on the oats or other winter grain this spring. When the grain is ready, cut for hay or grain; let the lespedeza grow and make a good crop of fine hay this fall, then as the lespedeza reseeds itself you have a permanent pasture.

Lespedeza is a legume, especially adapted to old, worn-out pastures and neglected fields—builds them up and makes them profitable. Can be sown with profit on the hillsides and stop that washing. All stock relish it.

Lespedeza in some soil grows 20 to 30 inches; will yield two or three tons per acre. Of course, if lands are very poor, when sowed to lespedeza you can not expect such large yields as above,

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

CLOVERS—Continued.

but lespedeza will enrich that poor land and will make it valuable—make it especially adapted to future cotton or corn crops. Lb., 40c, postpaid. Write for prices on quantities.

White Blossom Sweet Clover—Sweet clover is one of the oldest of known plants, and until recent years has been thought of in this State as a noxious weed. During the past few years it has gained much favor, and is now considered as the most valuable of the clovers.

There are several varieties of sweet clover, although only one, the White Blossom (*Melilotus Alba*), has grown to any extent. This species is a biennial, and produces a larger and more erect plant than any of the other varieties. It will grow and thrive on a great variety of soils, although all the experiments that have been carried on have shown that it will not grow successfully on soils that are not well supplied with lime. It will grow vigorously on gravel or clay soils and has proven very valuable on the light, sandy lands that have not given satisfactory returns from other crops. For the best results, sweet clover should be sown on a very firm seed-bed, with only enough loose dirt on top to cover the seed. A very satisfactory method is to follow a cultivated crop, working the ground lightly with a disk or harrow. If it is necessary to plow, it should be done several weeks before sowing, dragging or disking the ground occasionally to keep out the weeds and grass and to hold the moisture. Sweet clover seed has a very hard seed coat—in other words, the outer coat on a large portion of the seed (sometimes as high as 70 to 80 per cent) is so hard that moisture can not penetrate it readily, and the seed may remain in the ground a year or more before growing. We have a method of treating this seed so that 90 to 95 per cent of it germinates in 3 to 5 days. This treatment does not in any way injure the seed, but insures a uniform stand, as it will all germinate at the same time. We have always recommended sowing about 20 pounds of seed to the acre, but with the treated seed this amount is unnecessary, and we would advise not more than 10 to 15 pounds to the acre. It may be sown any time during the spring or summer months. Sweet

Nitragin—To insure success with legumes, such as alfalfa, all clovers, peas, beans, vetches, etc., treat your seeds with Nitragin. Restores and maintains soil fertility. Buy it with your seeds, it is a good investment. 1-acre size, shipping weight 8 ounces, \$1.00; 2-acre size, shipping weight 1 pound, \$1.50; 5-acre size, shipping weight 2½ pounds, \$4.00. If by mail, add postage.

MORRILTON, ARK., April 19, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed please find check for \$2.00, for which you will kindly send me some Velvet beans by parcel post. The lespedeza seed you sent me is doing fine. F. W. W.

clover has more uses than perhaps any other clover grown. As food for bees we doubt if it can be equaled. It has been grown for this purpose for a great many years, particularly in the Southern States, and is highly recommended by bee-keepers.

As a pasture for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry it has many advantages, being more hardy, productive, and drouth-resisting than any other clovers. Although stock may not like sweet clover at first, it having a slightly bitter taste, if starved to it for a few days, they will acquire a taste and do well upon it. When used for pasture, the stock should be turned in upon it early in the season, and the plants kept well eaten down throughout the season. If the plants get too high, it is well to clip with a mower several inches above the ground. There is no danger from pasturing sweet clover, as stock have never been known to bloat on it, as on other clovers.

It is very valuable as a soil-improving or green manure crop. It is a legume and adds a large amount of nitrogen to the soil, and will inoculate for alfalfa. It has a very deep root system, and, as it is biennial, the plant dies at the end of the second year, its roots decay and add a large amount of humus to the soil. It is also used to good advantage on hillsides and clay embankments. Besides furnishing a permanent pasture in such places, it prevents washing and gullying.

Sweet clover produces a large amount of hay. The stalks do not become coarse and woody the first season, and if seeded in the spring, one crop of hay may be taken when it has attained its maximum growth. Two crops of hay or one crop of hay and a crop of seed may be taken the second year, although a greater quantity of seed may be secured if cut only once the second year. If cut for hay the second season, it should be done before the blossom buds appear, as the stalk becomes coarse and woody after blossoming. Care should be taken in curing the hay. If allowed to become too dry, the leaves shatter, and the best part of it is lost. It is of about the same texture as alfalfa, and should be cut and handled in the same manner. It contains a large amount of protein; some analyses showing it to contain even more than alfalfa or red clover.

Sweet clover produces more seed than other clovers and is a profitable seed crop for the South at the present time, owing to the increasing demand for seed. When cut for seed, it should be done before the seeds have hardened and when damp from dew or rain, and handled very carefully, as the seed shatters easily. The seed may be threshed with a common grain thresher, but should be run through a clover huller to separate the seed from the hulls. The straw may be used for rough feed for stock during the winter months. Lb., postpaid, 45c; by freight or express, lb., 40c. Write for quantity prices.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

GRASS SEEDS.

Timothy—The most popular, nutritious, and salable hay grass. There are better grasses for pasture, but none for hay. Grazing close does not injure the second year's crop. Write for prices, stating quantity. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

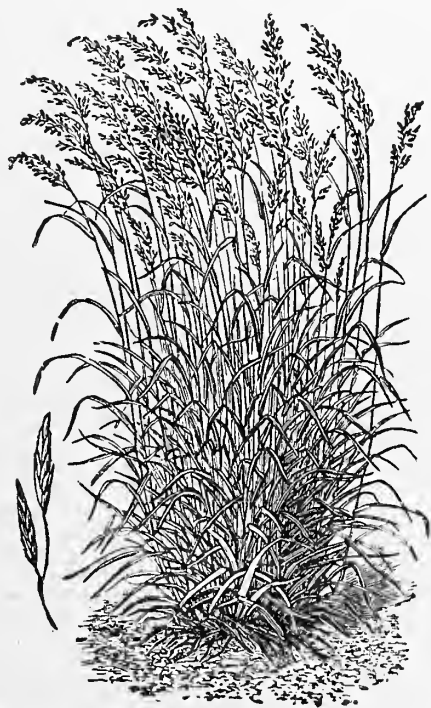
Kentucky Blue Grass—An excellent pasture and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not to cold weather, and on this account does best in the spring, fall, or winter. It does splendidly at first—forms a compact turf, making fine pasture when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasture. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of 2 or 3 bushels to an acre. Lb., 45c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 40c.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—We regard this as one of the most valuable grasses, as it adapts itself to different conditions of soil and climate. Especially suited for permanent pasture; also fine for hay. It gives a large amount of early and late pasture, and when cut for hay yields from 2 to 4 tons of fine quality and very nutritious feed. It is a persistent grower; its roots penetrate deeply; it does well on wet or dry bottoms, hillsides, gravelly, clay, and loamy lands. It never freezes out or winter-kills, and is not easily affected by drouth. Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre. Lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 45c.

Red Top—Grows well in all soils, whether sandy, thin, dry lands or rich, wet soils. It is one of the most satisfactory grasses that can be sown; a fine pasture grass and is well suited for meadows. It sends out shoots at the base that take root at every joint, forming a dense, thick sod. Red top is of great value for sowing

in gullies or in soils that are inclined to wash from heavy rains. Sow 10 pounds to the acre. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.90.

Bermuda Grass—Bermuda is a Southern grass. It delights in sunshine and warmth. It is extensively cultivated in this section of the country for lawns. It is a small, creeping, hardy perennial, which thrives on nearly all our soils, even growing on many of our poorer, thin, sandy soils, though, like other grasses, it gives better results on richer soils. The upright flower stems vary in height from a few inches to 2 feet—according to the richness of the soil. The leaves, which are short and numerous, grow near the base of the plant. Bermuda grass is very valuable for pasture, as well as for hay crops. It grows vigorously during the hot summer months when other grasses are parched and dead. On good soil, it will make splendid hay, furnishing two or more cuttings, and frequently yielding four tons to the acre. It is very difficult to eradicate when once established. One of the chief reasons why this grass has not been more extensively introduced is the fact that it has been the practice to propagate it from the roots, as it does not mature from seed in this country. However, it is just as easy to get a good stand by growing the seed. The seed should be planted in the spring. Seed requires 60 to 90 days to germinate. The ground should be well prepared with a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small and is seeded broadcast at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Do not cover more than half an inch. The seeding should not be done too early, as the seed will not germinate if sown before the weather and ground have become warm. Lb., 90c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$8.00; 50 lbs., \$38.00.



Red Top.

BELLEVILLE, ARK., May 26, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the best garden from your seeds that I've ever had. I want to plant my oat stubble in Mexican June corn. I will want one and one-half bushels. Please write me prices on it at once.

J. E. T.

Keep a Copy of Your Order—Check goods received with this copy. Sometimes items are sold out or will follow later, in which case a slip is inclosed with the goods sent, or notice mailed. Notice will be mailed advising date of shipment on all goods which go forward by freight or express.

“* * * The twenty bushels of Winter Turf Oats I got from you in September are doing nicely, even in the cold weather, and are the genuine Turf Oats. I think they are turfing nicely.”—CHAS. THOMPSON, Pottsville, Ark.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

SUDAN GRASS.

THE heaviest-yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced. Sudan grass combines all the good features of Johnson grass and has none of the objections. Sudan grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of first frost is past, either broadcast or in hills so that it can be cultivated. If in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if sown broadcast, about 6 pounds. It stools readily, and often from 20 to 100 plants may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth-resister, it has no equal, and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with a binder; the latter method is preferred, as Sudan grass cures admirably well in shocks. Lb., 50c, postpaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Orchard Grass—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasturage grasses, coming in earlier in the spring and remaining green later in the fall than any other. It grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and forage; blooms like red clover, making it a most valuable hay. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to an acre, either spring or fall. Lb., 45c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 40c.

Special Directions About Sowing—Nearly all grass seeds are very small and will not come up satisfactorily unless put in properly, and, again, most planters will not use enough seed to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared by deep breaking and thorough harrowing until a smooth bed is made, and the ground should be settled thoroughly before sowing. After sowing the seed, very little covering should be given with a brush or harrow that will cover it lightly. If the weather is likely to be dry, the ground should be pressed over the seed, so as to bring the seed in close contact with the soil to hold the moisture until the seed gets a good start.



Kaffir Corn.

FETERITA.

This wonderful new non-saccharine sorghum is somewhat similar to Kaffir corn, with the exception that the grains are somewhat larger and softer than Kaffir corn and it is preferred by many on this account for feed in the head. It is about three or four weeks earlier than Kaffir corn, and has made good crops this season beside the same fields planted with Kaffir corn, while Kaffir corn produced very little, if anything. It is undoubtedly the most drouth-resisting of any of the sorghum family, also the earliest, and will undoubtedly become the most popular dry-weather crop of its class. Our supply of seed is the very best obtainable, and every farmer should have a few acres of this crop. Ask us for prices. Lb., 15c, postpaid.

KAFFIR CORN.

For grain, the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require about 5 pounds per acre. For fodder, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels should be sown broadcast, and the corn cut for hay when the seed is in dough.

White—Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; bu., 50 lbs., \$3.00.

Red—Grows taller than the white; stalks slender, juicy, and very leafy. The seed is red and smaller than the white and yields much heavier. Lb., 15c, postpaid.

Milo Maize—A sure dry-weather crop; has yielded as high as 75 bushels per acre; stalks 4 to 9 feet high, with many juicy leaves and splendid heads. May be cut with a binder, like wheat. Requires shallow planting and shallow cultivation. Lb., 15c, postpaid.

CANE.

Honey Drip, or Japanese Variety—Our grower describes this cane as follows: "This variety of cane is without doubt the best all-around cane for the Southern farmers. It is the very best syrup-producer of all the varieties and is also a splendid forage crop for green feeding, making excellent hay if sown in drills very thick, and may be planted any time between April and August. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and is very prolific, sometimes producing 5 to 7 stalks from one seed. Matures about the middle of August to October—owing to time of planting,—but will keep green and stand, if desired, until killed by frost, allowing the farmer to take his own time to harvest for syrup. As a syrup-producer, it has no equal, being exceedingly juicy and sweet, making from

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

CANE—Continued.

200 to 400 gallons per acre, highly flavored. As a feed crop, it is the best the farmer can grow, on account of its immense amount of sugar, producing from two to three crops per season. One great advantage over some other varieties is, if the season is too dry for more than one crop to be raised, this first growth will not mature and fall down, but will stand until frost, retaining its soft, nutritious qualities. It has a large, open head, with bright red seed, and, if allowed to stand until late fall, each stalk will produce 7 to 8 heads, free from smut." For syrup, sow 10 pounds per acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 20 lbs., \$3.00.

Early Amber—Farmers and stockmen say that the Early Amber cane is the most valuable fodder plant in existence. It is profitably grown from Manitoba to Mexico on any good corn ground, and is but little affected by drouth.

Early Orange—A variety well adapted for the South. It is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber. Write for prices, stating the amount needed.

BROOM CORN.

Broom corn will succeed in any good corn soil and will make a good crop with but little rain. Besides the brush, it will make a large yield of grain, equal in feeding value to oats. Three pounds are required to an acre when drilled in rows 3 feet apart.

Evergreen—A favorite in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Grows to good length, and if cut at the proper time, retains a good color. Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c.

Dwarf Broom Corn—This variety grows only 3 to 4 feet high, and is much easier handled than the tall-growing sort. Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, per lb., 10c. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

TENNESSEE-GOLDEN MILLET.

A SPLENDID, quick-growing summer hay crop. Golden millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing, and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than 1 bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from May first until the end of July. It matures its crop in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Sowing Golden millet with cow peas for a hay crop seems to be increasing. Sown in this way, it should be sown with some quick-maturing variety of cow peas, such as Whippoorwill or New Era, and it should be sown at the

rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of millet and 1 bushel of peas to the acre. It is necessary, when these crops are sown together, to cut the crop at the time that the millet is ready to cut, regardless of the maturity of the cow peas; sown together this way, they make a much larger yield than either crop alone, and cure up and make splendid, nutritious feed. Our Tennessee-Golden millet is the best obtainable. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall, with heads 5 to 7 inches long. Write for prices, stating quantity.

White Wonder Millet—The seed of this wonderful millet was brought to this country from China by a Russian soldier, who served in the Japan-Russian War. He recognized the many desirable qualities of this millet, and brought a little of the seed to this country. It has been raised in western Kansas for several years, but this is the first year that it has been produced in sufficient quantities to justify our offering it to our customers. The most striking feature of White Wonder millet is the size of the heads. The heads of this variety will run from 8 up to 18 inches, and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. The yield of White Wonder millet is very heavy, and this variety will yield fully half as much again as Golden millet, and some growers state that it will outyield other millets 3 to 1. Another very desirable feature is its earliness. White Wonder millet is much earlier than Golden millet and is almost as early as Siberian millet. The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder, which cures very readily. On account of its earliness, the immense yield of both grain and fodder, and the very vigorous growth, which leaves the ground clean, White Wonder millet will be in big demand, and we urge you to make a liberal planting this year, and get in on the ground floor. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

ROOT CROPS FOR STOCK-GRAZING.

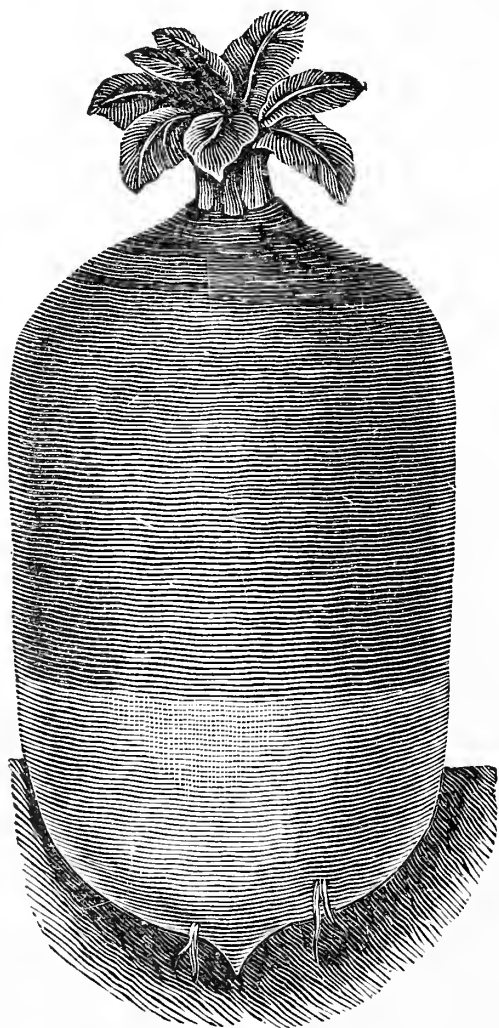
Mangel Wurzels—The value of root crops for stock-feeding during the winter months is being more recognized. Foremost among these are the mangel wurzels and the sugar beets, of which an enormous crop may be raised at a trifling cost per acre. The roots, if fed to the cows, will greatly increase the flow of milk; they will improve the general condition and health of all animals to which they are fed, besides saving hay. They should be planted in rows 3 feet apart in very rich soil; 5 or 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 70c; 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Mammoth Long Red—The roots of this variety grow to a larger size than those of the other sorts. They are well formed, with flesh of a blood-red color. Very nutritious. Lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 70c; 10 lbs., \$6.00.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

SUGAR BEETS.

Vilmorin's Improved—The richest sort in cultivation, containing, under favorable conditions, as high as 18 per cent of sugar. The roots grow below the surface of the ground, are small to medium size, and yield several tons per acre. Fed to cows, they will improve the quantity of milk wonderfully. Lb., \$1.00, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$7.50.



Giant Half Sugar Mangel—This is a hybrid, or cross, between the Mammoth Long Red and Sugar beet, and in feeding value is far superior to either. As heavy a cropper as the mangels, sweeter, and much relished by cattle and hogs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, lb., 70c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$5.50.

HICKORIA, ARK., February 1, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed you will find stamps amounting to 30 cents, for which please send me the following:

Kentucky Wonder Beans, pkg. 10c
Early Snowball Cauliflower, pkg. ... 10c
Spinach, Bloomsdale, pkg. 5c
Turnips, Early White Milan, pkg. . . 5c

Total.....30c

Last spring we ordered garden seed from you and you sent a trial package of White Wonder millet. I sowed it; it came up fine and matured. Some of the heads were from ten to fifteen inches long and made one peck of seed, which we threshed out by hand.

Then, if you remember, we bought a peck of Honey Drip or Jap variety sorghum seed and sowed one acre of ground. We only had a half of a stand, which was due to too much rain. But from this we had stalks none shorter than six feet after heads were cut off, and the majority ranged from ten to fifteen feet. The first week of October we made 150 gallons of the finest molasses that was made in the Fouche Valley. It is as clear as the best of honey.

Being "lucky" enough last year, we have saved our own seeds, for which we feel that we were doing our "bit."

We are the same people that first ordered seeds from you from Gravette, Ark., and last year from Bluffton, Ark.

Thanking you for your courtesy of the past, and wishing you prosperity, we remain,

A customer yet,

F. F. C.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Mar. 22, 1919.

GENTLEMEN — Please find enclosed money order for \$1.10, for which send me 50 cents' worth of Triumph watermelon seeds, 10 cents' worth Tom Watson, and 50 cents' worth Ponderosa tomato seed, the large kind. Total amount, \$1.10. I have one of your catalogues, but it is an old one, and I guess seeds are a higher price now; but if they are, please put me in all you can for this amount of money and send them as early as possible, as I want to plant my tomato seed at once. I sent for these same kinds two years ago and like them better than any others because of their large size.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Yours truly,

L. R. K.

"One of your customers has highly recommended you to me, and as I will want more seed this spring and summer, I would like one of your Catalogues. Have you pure Silver Drip Sorghum Cane seed? What kind of peanuts would be best to plant on river bottom, quite sandy? Let me hear from you."—ART D. DICKSON, Rock House, Ark.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS



AMARANTHUS—Candatus.

Perfection Mixed—Foliage brilliantly ornamental, producing a striking effect in the border, as a background, or as centerpiece for beds, and is the peer of variegated plants. Annual. Should be thinned to 3 feet apart. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

ALYSSUM—Maritimum.

Little Gem—A low, spreading, light green plant, with small white flowers of a peculiar, delicate fragrance. Most effective in masses of plants, 1 foot apart. Hardy annual. Grown, 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

AGERATUM—Conyzoides.

Perfection Mixed—A very beautiful Mexican flower of a delicate brush-like appearance; very attractive in the garden. They bloom all summer, and if sown in the fall will give winter bloom under glass. Keep a foot apart. Annual. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

ASTER—Compositæ.

The aster is considered the queen of all fall flowers. For beauty and variety of form and color, it is unrivalled, and of all the flowers is best adapted to win the admiration of all lovers of floral beauty. Set a foot apart. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Annual.

Perfection Giant Pink—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Perfection Giant White—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

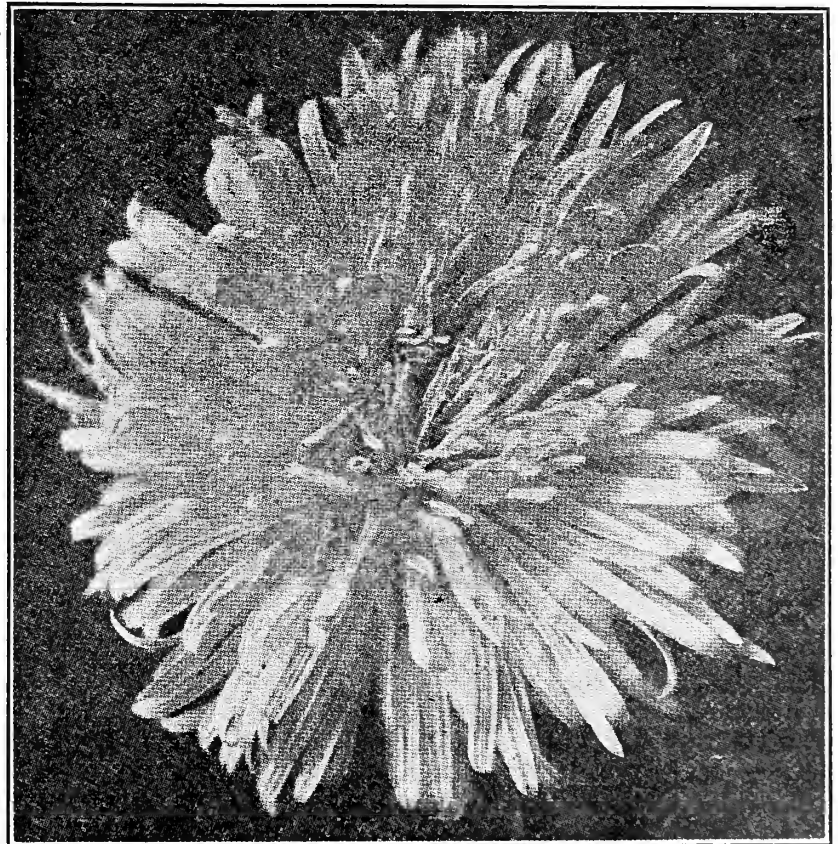
Perfection Giant Purple—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Perfection Giant Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

BALSAM APPLE.

(*Momordica Balasmina*.)

Very curious, rapid, and dense climber, with ornamental foliage. Its large golden yellow fruit opens when ripe and displays its brilliant blood-red inside. Hardy annual. 4 to 6 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



BALSAM.

(*Lady's Slipper, Touch-me-not*.)

An old favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet high.

Perfection Mixed Double—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

Use Nitro-Fertile for more and larger blooms.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

CARNATION—Marguerite.

These are comparatively a new class of carnations. They are highly prized for massing in summer beds and their perfect form, beautiful shades of color and lavish profusion of bloom continue till frost, or continue indoors. Semidwarf. 10 to 15 inches high. Annual.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

CYPRESS VINE.

(*Ipomea Quamoclit*.)

A most beautiful climber with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright flowers. Planted by the side of a veranda, tree, or stakes, it attains a height of from 10 to 20 feet. Annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

Red—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER.

(*Ipomea Quamoclit Hybrida*.)

A most beautiful vine of very rapid growth, with delicately cut fern-like foliage and producing in abundance dainty star-shaped scarlet flowers.

Sow at the foot of trellis or veranda during early spring when the weather is warm, or seed may be started indoors. Soak over night in warm water previous to sowing. Sow in pure soil to eliminate all danger of seed rotting. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

COLUMBINE.

(*Aquilegia*.)

One of the most popular perennials, easy of cultivation and flowering from early summer until frost. Very desirable for borders and groups among shrubbery. 1 to 3 feet high.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

CALLIOPSIS.

(Or *Coreopsis*.)

Showy and free-flowering plants, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. Annual. 1 to 2 feet high.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

Nitro-Fertile, a Plant Food.

CANDYTUFT.

(*Iberis Umbellata*.)

One of the most hardy annuals, useful for cutting and is most effective when grown in a mass. As it only blooms over a limited period, successive sowings should be made at intervals of three weeks, when danger of frost is past. Sow early $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in fine rich soil and transplant or thin out to 9 inches apart. Height 1 foot.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

CENTAUREA CYANUS.

(*Mixed Bachelor's Button*.)

One of the most popular flowers for boutonnières. It is perfectly hardy and reseeds itself, the self-sown seedlings appearing year after year. May be sown in the early spring and summer, and again in early fall for spring flowering. Of great value for cutting.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

CELOSIA.

(*Feathered Cockscomb*.)

Annual plants of tropical origin and one of the most showy for garden decoration. Half-hardy; should not be sown till warm weather. Of easy culture.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

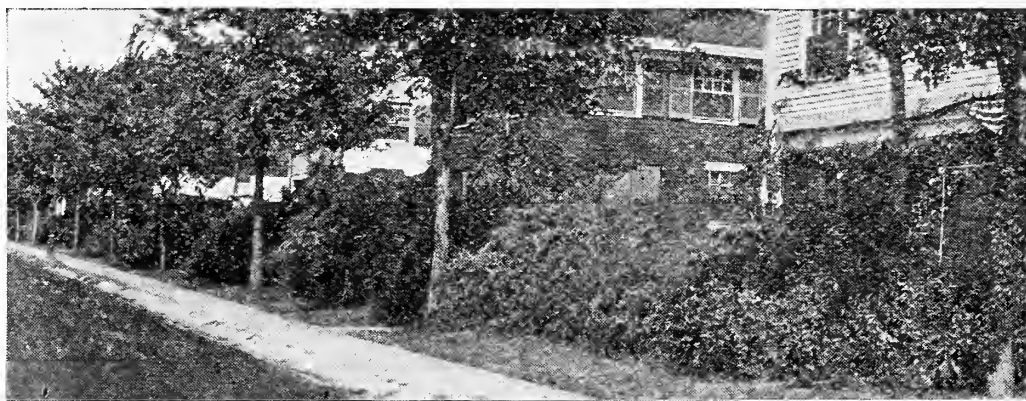
CHINESE CINNAMON VINE.

From the Oriental land, the most charming of climbers, and will quickly surround your arbor, windows, and veranda with a wonderful profusion of lovely vines covered with handsome, glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers, making them all perfect bowers of beauty. Perfectly hardy, thriving everywhere in sun or shade, and once planted will grow a lifetime and be a constant delight to the whole family. They come from China, the land of wonders, and no words can describe their beauty and marvelous sweet perfume. Selected tubers, or roots.

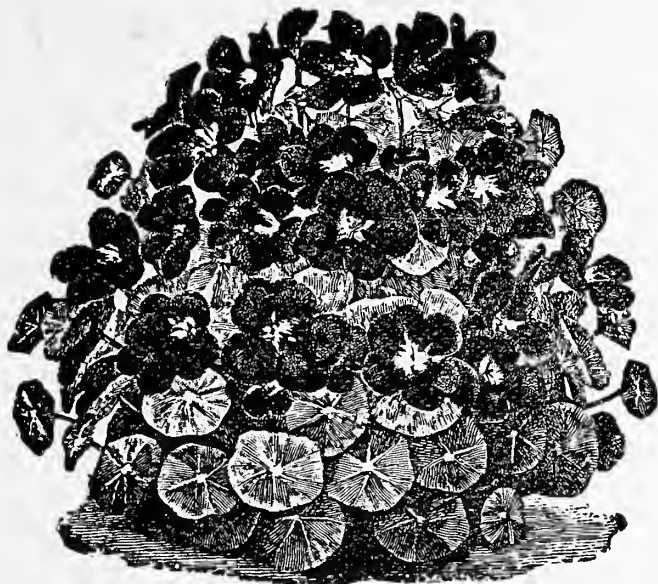
WISTARIA.

Hardy climbing plants, making a rapid growth, with purple flowers.

Blue—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.



PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS



Nasturtium.

COSMOS.

Beautiful and invaluable flowering plants, blooming in the fall when other subjects are passing their best. The foliage is light and finely cut, rivalling the fern for decorative purposes. The plants continue to bloom until severe frost, producing their charming daisy-like flowers with great prodigality. The colors are pure white, pink, and crimson.

Sow in rich soil when all danger from frost is past, and thin out the seedlings to 2 feet apart. Or, to insure early flowers, start in the house during early spring.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

These showy and effective garden varieties are extensively grown for cut flowers. The foliage is ornamental and finely cut. They grow 16 to 18 inches high, and blossom in the fall. Annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks).

A great variety of rich, brilliant colors, shades, and markings; plants in bloom constantly from early spring until after severe frost. 12 to 18 inches high. Annual.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Nitro-Fertile, Cheap, Effective.

DAHLIA.

The dahlia is one of the most popular occupants of our gardens. Of great value for cut-flower purposes, while for floral effects in the border they are unsurpassed.

Easily raised from seed, which will produce to flower the first season.

Sow in hot bed or sunny window towards the end of March or early April, using a fine light compost, which should contain one-third leaf-mould. When 2 inches high, transplant to single pots and plant out when the nights are warm. Half-hardy perennial. 3 to 5 feet.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis).

A very beautiful and interesting old-fashioned plant whose culture is very simple. The bell-shaped flowers borne on long spikes make an exceedingly handsome and stately border. Keep plants 2 feet apart. Height 3 to 5 feet. Hardy biennial.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

GERANIUM—Pelargonium.

These universally admired plants are easily grown from seeds and bloom the first season. Their brilliancy and succession of bloom, together with their markings, make them invaluable for either beds or pot culture. Half-hardy perennial. 1 to 2 feet high.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos Lablab).

(Commonly known as Jack Bean.)

A splendid climber, with hyacinth-like clusters of flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. Is of rapid growth and stands heat well, but not the cold. Half-hardy annual. 10 to 20 feet high. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c.

HOLLYHOCK (Althea Rosea).

The hollyhock is an old garden favorite. The tall stately spikes bear immense quantities of blooms, of the most brilliant colors and as double as a rose. Plant 3 feet apart and water freely. Height 5 to 6 feet. Hardy perennial.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

HIBISCUS.

Tall-growing branching plants of the easiest culture, with handsome foliage and large bell-shaped flowers measuring from 5 to 7 inches across. Blooms all season. Height 4 to 5 feet. Annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

MIGNONETTE.

The mignonette is a universal favorite and no other flower is so generally known for fragrance. The dense semi-globular heads of flowers on stalks about 6 inches high, making the whole plant reach to 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Hardy annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

LANTANA.

Popular and rapid-growing plants with large heads of variously colored and perfumed flowers. The bushy plants are completely loaded with blossoms, which are succeeded by green berries which turn to deep blue when ripe. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet high.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

LARKSPUR (*Delphinium Ajacis*).

An elegant variety of this popular plant, producing beautiful spikes of flowers in many colors, which rival the hyacinth for display. The seed is better sown in autumn and thinned to 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Perfection Tall Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

MORNING-GLORY (*Convolvulus Major*).

One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing annual climbers, thriving in almost any situation. Its delicate flowers are very brilliant and beautiful with a wide range of tints and markings. Annual. Supply a support early; use either wire or cord or trellis. Height 10 to 15 feet.

Japanese Imperial—Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c.

MOONFLOWER.

(*Evening-Glory*; *Ipomea*.)

Moonflowers are the most gorgeous and versatile of the climbing plants. It does well trained along the roof of a low house or veranda, and its blossoms are delightfully fragrant. If the seeds are notched, they will bloom six weeks from sowing. Annual.

White Seed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 35c.

MARIGOLD.

The plants are very floriferous, becoming in fact almost a mass of color during late summer and fall. The predominating color is yellow, marked with brown and orange. For early blooming, sow in sunny window or frame in early spring or in good rich soil in the open later. Transplant or thin out to 9 to 12 inches apart.

African Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

LUPIN—Perennis.

Very desirable garden plants, showy and excellent for cutting. Graceful spikes 2 feet high in various colors. Annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

MARVEL OF PERU.

(Or Four o'Clock; *Mirabilis Jalapa*.)

A well-known free-flowering garden favorite. The sturdy bushes bearing their showy flowers in great profusion all summer. The flowers open about four o'clock and during cloudy weather.

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rich, good soil and thin out or transplant to 12 or 18 inches apart.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis Alpestris*).

The forget-me-not is an old favorite plant, bearing clusters of star-shaped delicate blue flowers. Plants 3 to 8 inches high. Hardy perennial.

Perfection Tall Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

Interesting and attractive when grown on trellis, pergola, or fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with luxuriant foliage and bearing most curious-shaped fruits.

The ground should be very rich and six or more seeds sown in a place, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; thin out to two best plants. Do not sow until the ground is warm. Gather the fruits before frost.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.

PORTULACA.

There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display as a bed of many-hued, highly colored portulaca. In bloom all summer until frost. Beds should have full exposure to sun and plants will stand any amount of dry weather. About 6 inches high. Annual.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c,

Perfection Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

PETUNIA.

Petunias are unsurpassed if indeed equaled for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always make them welcome and popular. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Hardy annual. Transplant 18 inches apart.

Perfection Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

RICINUS (*Castor Oil Bean*).

This magnificent foliage plant is picturesquely showy and imposing, lending to the garden a truly subtropical effect. When grown single, it forms a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves, which with the brightly colored seed pods make a perfect oriental picture.

Sow 2 inches deep when all danger of frost is over, or the seed may be started in heat during April. Set out or transplant 3 feet apart.

Perfection Giant—Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

PANSY.

This is a French variety of the giant Odier type, with very large and beautiful colored flowers, the most striking variety ever raised. They are large, fine, and of brilliant colors. About 6 inches high. Annual.

Giant Trimardeau Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

PHLOX—Drummondii.

Phloxes are among the most satisfactory of garden plants. Their bright-colored flowers, profuseness of bloom and ease of culture make them favorites everywhere. They grow to a height of 6 to 18 inches and are very handsome massed in beds. Annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

POPPY (Papaver).

The marvelous development of these old-fashioned flowers have made them deservedly popular. The individual flowers are large and elegant, with crinkled petals which appear in the sun like crumpled satin. Grown $\frac{1}{2}$ foot in height. Annual.

Perfection Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

RHODANTHE (Swan River Everlasting).

A beautiful everlasting flower. Succeeding best in a warm situation and on a rich deep soil. The colors are all charming and delicate, and of much value for winter bouquets.

The flowers should be cut before they are fully expanded, and dried slowly, hung stem end up, keeping them out of the sun.

Sow thinly in boxes of fine soil under glass, and transplant, after danger from frost, 9 inches apart, or seed may be sown in the open towards the end of May. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN.

(*Phaseolus Multiflorus*.)

A tall twining plant, covered with crimson blossoms. As an ornamental vine over trellis, arbors, etc., it is very popular. Annual, growing 12 to 15 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride).

Well-known garden favorite, flowering freely from mid-summer until frost. The handsome double flowers are borne on long stems, thus adding to their value as cut flowers, while the colors range from pure white through shades of pink and red to blue and black-maroon.

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in rich soil, as soon as the ground is in good condition, when all danger from frost is past. Thin out the seedlings 6 to 8 inches apart. Seed may also be sown in frames or sunny windows for early blooming.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 35c.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

A very showy bedding or border plant from July until early autumn. The exquisite beauty of the flowers with their rare combination of color is a revelation. Transplant to a foot apart. Half-hardy annual. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 60c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage).

One of the handsomest flowering plants we have for garden decoration, blooming in spikes from midsummer until killed by frost. Their compact bushes, literally ablaze with brilliant flowers, really have no rivals. About 3 feet high. Half-hardy perennial.

Splendens—Pkt., 10c; 12 pkts., \$1.00.

SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum Majus*).

The snapdragon is an old favorite border plant with dark, glossy leaves and large, curious-shaped flowers, having finely marked throats, and are borne on tall spikes. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet high.

Perfection Tall Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

THUNBERGIA ALATA.

(Black-Eyed Susan.)

A very charming and beautiful rapid-growing vine, useful for winter boxes, baskets, or trailing over banks, etc. It blooms most profusely the entire season until frost, the flowers being pure white, buff, orange, with large dark eyes.

Sow thinly in fine rich soil when the weather is settled, and thin out to 12 inches apart; or seed may be sown in heat during March and April.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

VERBENA HYBRIDA.

One of the most beautiful occupants of our flower borders. Blooming freely all season until frost, and in the most brilliant colors. Admirable for solid beds, or masses; also for edging.

Sow $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep in boxes or pots of fine soil, transplant to other boxes 3 inches apart, and plant out in a warm, sunny position in the border when all danger from frost is past.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

ZINNIA—Elegans.

This plant is one of the most brilliant and showy annuals. It bears large double flowers from early summer till frost, with very little attention. Provide plenty of room, at least 18 inches. Height 2 feet. Annual.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

Crimson Double—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 70c.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

VINCA—Madagascar Periwinkle. (Old Maid.)

Handsome ornamental free-blooming, bushy plants, producing round, single flowers measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. One of the most satisfactory flowering bedding plants; also a fine cut flower.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 90c.

STOCK.

The stock is one of the most popular of the garden flowers either for bedding or pot culture. For brilliancy of color, fragrance, profusion, and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Hardy annual. 1 foot high.

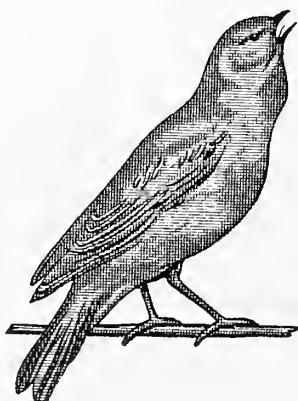
Perfection Large-Flowering Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.



Sweet Peas.

BIRD MANNA.

A Positive Necessity to Every Canary.



SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus BarbatuS).

A well-known, attractive, free-flowering plant, producing a splendid effect in bed and borders, with rich, attractive flowers borne in heads or clusters about 18 inches high. Hardy perennial.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

SWEET PEAS.

Perfection Mixed—Oz., 10c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Spencer Mixed—Large flowering. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50.

Blanche Ferry—The well-known pink and white variety of Spencer type.

America—The brightest blood-red, striped white.

Black Knight—Very deep maroon; one of the darkest sort.

Juanita—A very beautiful snowy white, striped with rare light blue; unusually attractive when bunched by itself.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Standard mauve, winged lavender.

King Edward VII.—The standard is a rich carmine scarlet of glossy effect; the wings are also a carmine scarlet and on the reverse side are a deep rose carmine.

Countess of Radnor—One of the handsomest; standard rich lavender mauve; wings lighter.

Any of the above, pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

BULBS.

Banana Plants—Very attractive, and a novelty in most sections. Planted outdoors in the spring, they make a rapid growth throughout the season and present a very attractive appearance. Should be carried indoors, or wrapped in burlap if left outside, to protect them through the winter months. We offer large, strong plants at \$1.50 each, or postpaid to your address, \$1.75 each.

Caladium, or Elephant Ear—Known to almost every one. A number of stems come from a single bulb, growing 4 to 5 feet high, with a single leaf, which often measures 18 inches or more across. Put out early in spring in rich soil, give plenty of water, and it will be a pleasure to watch its development through the season. Large bulbs, 20c each; postpaid, 25c each.

We also carry Gladiolus, Cannas, etc. Write for prices.

Keeps birds in constant song. Improves their plumage and prevents disease. A sure cure for loss of song and nearly all diseases of seed-eating cage birds. Pkg., 15c; doz., \$1.65, postpaid.

Supply Department.

FLOWER POTS.

4-inch.....	5c each,	\$0.50 per doz.
5-inch.....	10c each,	.70 per doz.
6-inch.....	10c each,	1.10 per doz.
7-inch.....	15c each,	1.35 per doz.
8-inch.....	20c each,	1.75 per doz.
9-inch.....	25c each,	2.60 per doz.
10-inch.....	35c each,	4.00 per doz.
12-inch.....	60c each,	6.50 per doz.

SAUCERS.

5-inch.....	5c each,	\$0.40 per doz.
6-inch.....	10c each,	.65 per doz.
7-inch.....	10c each,	.90 per doz.
8-inch.....	10c each,	1.10 per doz.
9-inch.....	15c each,	1.20 per doz.
10-inch.....	20c each,	2.00 per doz.
12-inch.....	35c each,	4.00 per doz.

CANARY BIRDS.

Hartz Mountain Birds—Guaranteed singers, \$6.00 each; females, \$1.00 each. St. Andrewsburg Rollers, ask.

BIRD CAGES.

ENAMELED.

Brass guard cloth and tops; also gold bronze bands and gold bronze around the bottom. Have a very attractive appearance. Write for prices.

GOLD FISH.

All sizes. Common Gold Fish, Comets, Fantails, Telescopes, etc. Write for prices.

Gold Fish and Birds are carried in stock from September to February.

BEE SUPPLIES.

Bee-keeping is a most desirable pursuit for both pleasure and profit by either man, woman, or child.

With very little attention at the proper time, a colony of bees will not only be self-supporting, but will lay up for you a surplus of the most delicious sweet known. Any person can successfully manage a few colonies.

Bee Smokers.

Bingham Smoker Engine.....	Each,	\$1.50
Bingham Doctor Smoker.....	Each,	1.25
Bingham Little Wonder.....	Each,	.75

If above wanted by parcel post, add 10c each for postage.

Extracting Frames—4½ inches deep and 5¾ inches deep, 10 for 60c, 100 for \$5.25.

¼-lb. spools tinned wire, 25c.

Silk face bee veil, 95c.

8-frame honey board, 13⅞x20, 50c.

Section Pressers—Each, 55c.

Dadant's Medium Brood Foundation—1-lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$8.00.

Scalloped Sections—100, \$1.15; 250, \$2.60; 500, \$5.00.

Hoffman Broad Frames—Pierced, 100, \$6.75; 500, \$33.00.

Kretschmer's Dovetailed Hives—Complete, with sections and starters. 1½-story, 8-frame, \$4.25 each, five for \$19.00; 1½-story, 10-frame, \$4.75 each, five for \$22.50. Prices quoted are in the flat. For hives set up, add \$1.00 each.

Section Holders—1⅞ inches wide, slotted, 10 for 35c, 100 for \$2.75.

Slotted Wood Separators—4½x18½ inches, 10 for 20c, 100 for \$1.65.

DRONE AND QUEEN TRAP.

The latest alley drone and queen trap is quite an improvement over the old style and is designed to automatically catch and cage the drones. It is also valuable during the swarming season to catch and hold the queen until the apiarist can give her his attention, thus in most cases preventing the swarm from leaving or settling in some inaccessible place. Price, 65c. Weight, 14 ounces.

DOUBLE BEE ESCAPES.

Double Bee Escapes, price, 25c each; post-paid, 30c.

Porter Bee Escapes to clear the supers of bees. Save times and bees.

PARKER FOUNDATION FASTENER.

The Parker Foundation Fastener is a very handy little machine for putting comb foundation starters in sections. They cost but little, and one, with a little practice, can put in starters rapidly with them. Price, 30c each. Weight, 1 pound.

We are also able to furnish Extracting Frames, Section Holders, and Separators, Wax Extractors, Bee Stoves, Bee Veils, Bee Brushes, Honey Boards, Feeders, etc., etc. If interested, please write.

Write for Bee Supply Catalogue.

BIRD SUPPLIES.

Seed Cups, No. 1 Flint.....	Each,	20c
Brass Bird Cage Springs.....	Each,	35c
Bird Bath, Flint.....	Each,	20c
Perfection Mixed Bird Seed.....	Lb.,	20c
Canary Seed.....	Lb.,	20c
Hemp Seed.....	Lb.,	15c
Rape Seed.....	Lb.,	20c
Sunflower Seed.....	Lb.,	20c
Cuttlefish Bone.....	Each,	5c
Spratt's Mocking Bird Food.....	Pkg.,	30c

If seeds are wanted by mail, add postage.

PARIS, TEX., September 2, 1917.

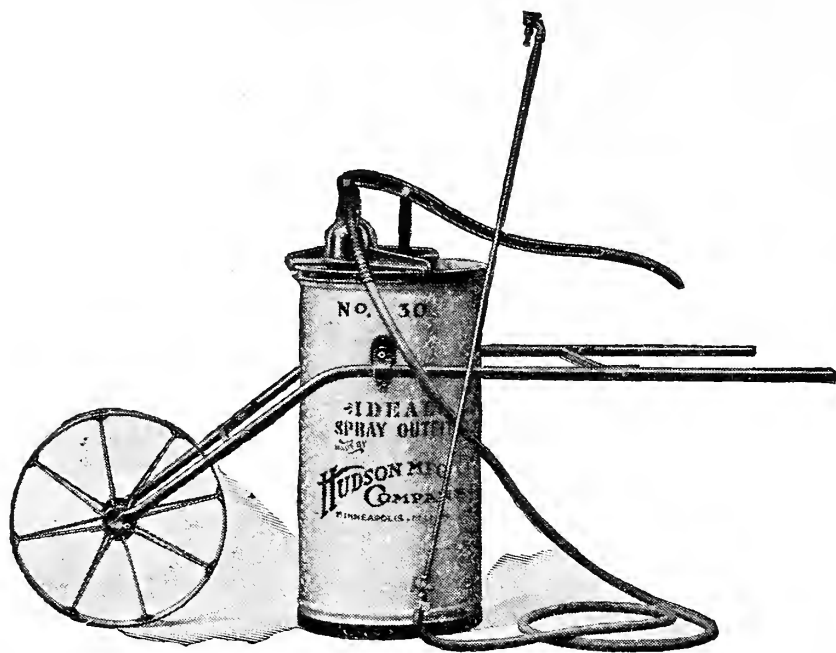
DEAR SIRs,—What are you getting for pure Abruzzi rye this year? I bought some from you last year that was pure, but I did not save seed enough to plant all I wish for the coming season.

Also quote me prices on crimson clover and hairy vetch.

J. E. HAYNES.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

No. 30 IDEAL SPRAYER.



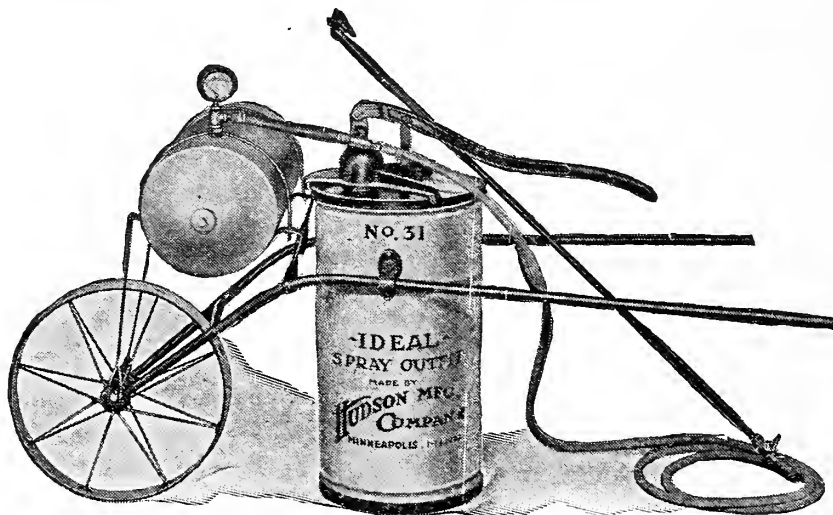
The original wheelbarrow spraying outfit. One of the most popular "one-man" machines made. All working parts coming in contact with the liquid are made of brass.

Tank—Heavy galvanized steel, reinforced top and bottom with channel iron hoops. Heavy castings for attaching to frame.

Discharge Equipment—Ten feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Ideal spray hose, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron pipe extension 8 feet long, fog nozzle, and leakless shut-off.

Capacity, 15 gallons; shipping weight, crated, 75 lbs. Price, each . . . \$23.50

No. 31 IDEAL SPRAYER.



This makes a splendid one-man outfit. By pumping up about 150 pounds pressure, the machine will operate about five minutes without further pumping.

The specifications are the same as No. 30, with the following additions,

Air Tank—Diameter 10 inches, length 24 inches. Heavy steel. All joints welded. Tested to 275 pounds pressure. Shipping weight, crated, 90 lbs.
Price, each . . . \$32.50

No. 210 FAVORITE SPRAYER.

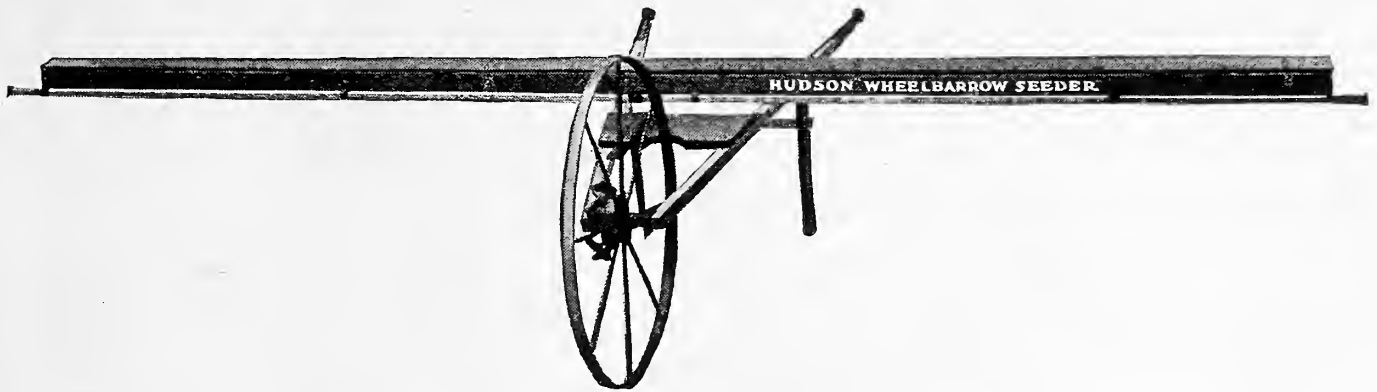
For some time we have had a demand for a compressed air Sprayer at a less price than it is necessary to get for our Perfection.

This Sprayer has a number of the good features of the Perfection. It has the riveted tank, the new shut-off valve, and the Modoc nozzle. Galvanized steel. Capacity, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.
Price, each . . . \$5.25

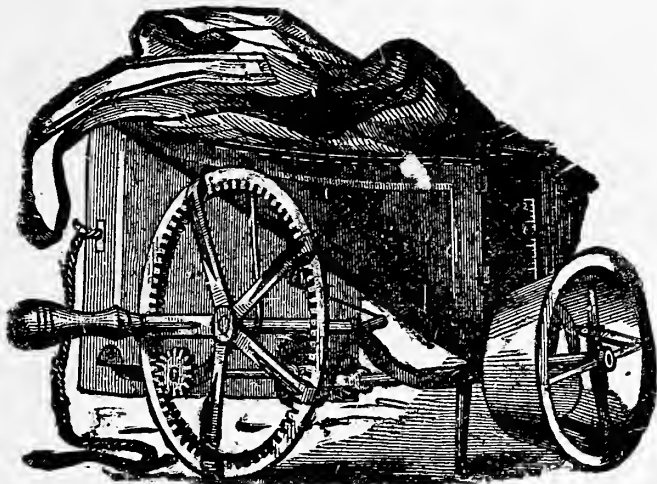


PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

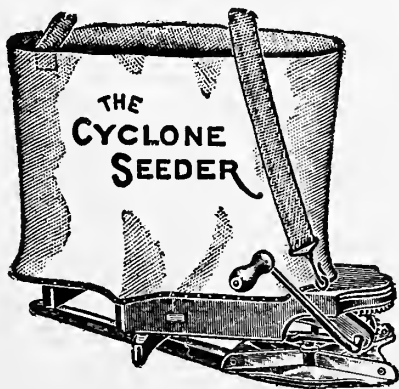
GRASS SEEDERS.



Wheelbarrow Grass Seeder—Will sow clover, timothy, alfalfa, orchard grass, red top, blue grass, etc. Hopper is carried close to the ground, permitting its use during windy weather. Chain feed makes it positive and uniform in its distribution. Wheel, 32 inches high; light and rigid. Price, each, \$9.75.



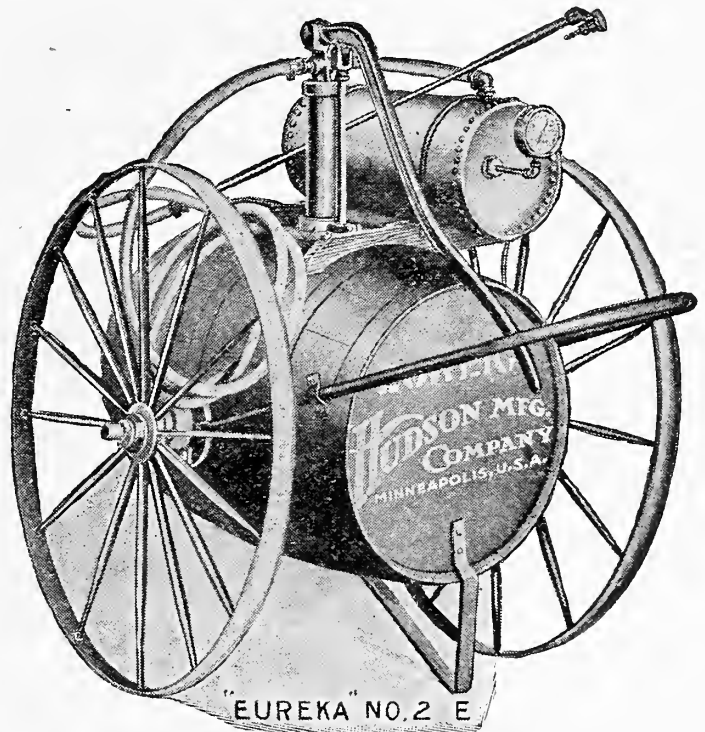
Cahoon Seeder—Easily the leader in its class. Strongly built; sows wheat, oats, barley, and all grain and grass seeds five times faster than by hand. Price, each, \$4.50.



The Cyclone Seeder sows all kinds of grain and seed perfectly—oats, cow peas, millet, etc. Each, \$2.00.

Glass Jar Sprayer—For those wanting a strong and well-protected Glass Jar Sprayer, we recommend the Crescent as being the most desirable. Holds 1 quart; has long powerful pump and two discharge tubes, which send the spray over a wide area. Price, 65c.

SPRAYERS.

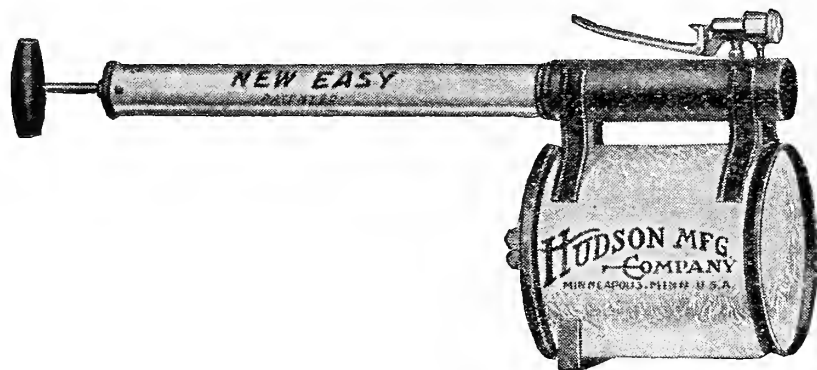


Hudson Eureka Sprayer—This machine is intended for the small orchardist and farmer who wants a good, practical outfit at a reasonable price. Is built for hard service and will give perfect results. Barrel holds 50 gallons and is made of first-grade hardwood. Is equipped with large air chambers, 10 inches in diameter, 24 inches long, tested to 275 pounds pressure, and is fitted with pressure gauge. Price, each, \$36.50.

Bamboo Spray Poles—Brass lined, 10 feet long. Inner tube is all in one piece, locked to the pole at both ends, and will not turn inside the bamboo. Price, each, \$4.00.

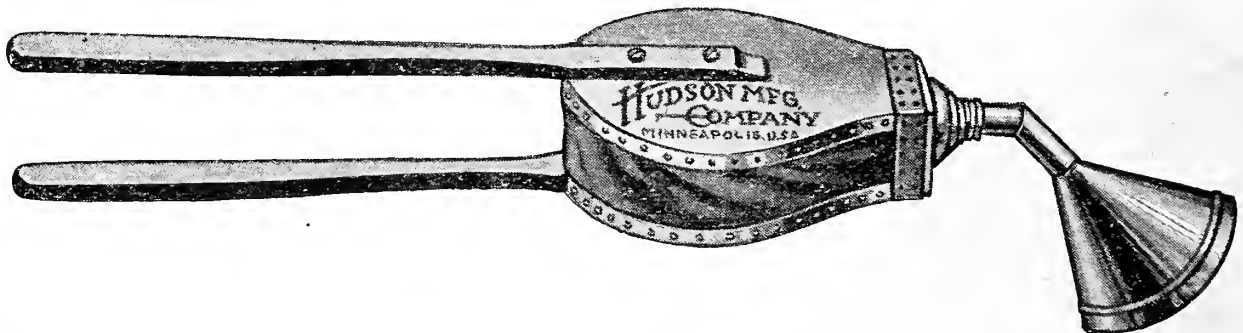
Compressed Air Atomizer—Sprays all the time. Made of tin. Holds 1 quart. Has two nozzle tips. Is recommended for fly oils. Price.....90c

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

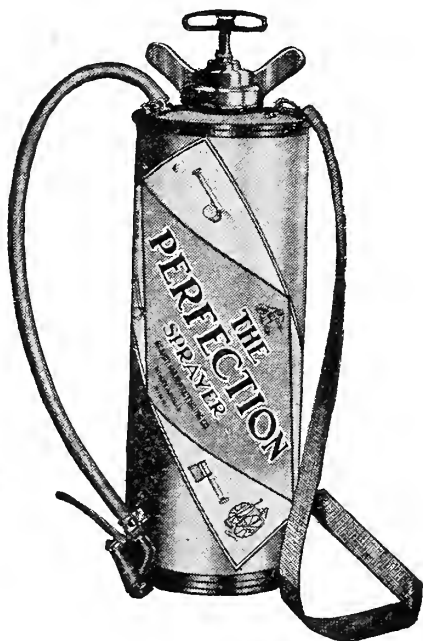


Easy Sprayer—A compressed air sprayer, made especially for the man desiring a sprayer larger than the hand atomizer and not as large as the regular compressed air types. Has all the advantages of a regular compressed air sprayer. Tank, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, 8 inches long; capacity 1 gallon.

Galvanized tank.....Each, \$2.75
Brass tank.....Each, 3.50



Bellows Gun—Is a favorite and used for dusting Paris green, arsenate of lead, insect powder,—in fact, all insecticides in their dry state. Price, each, \$1.50.



The Perfection Sprayer—For spraying, disinfecting, or whitewashing plants, bushes, vines, etc. Made of heavy metal, strong in construction, powerful in action. Tank, $7\frac{1}{2}$ x20 inches; lock-seamed with twenty-four rivets. Hose attached with clamps. All furnished with shut-off nozzles. Made of galvanized steel or solid brass. Galvanized steel.....Each, \$6.50
Brass.....Each, 8.50



The New Misty Sprayer—A general purpose sprayer for farm, stable, or garden uses; handles fly oils, bug poisons, and disinfectants; has large, powerful pump; lined can screw; made of heavy tin; holds 1 quart. Price, 50c.

Modoc Bucket Pumps—All solid brass; double action; D-shaped handle; bronze ball valves; will whitewash and spray with same nozzle by simply turning the disc; equipped with 5-ply pressure hose; fastened with clamps. Price, \$3.50.

BLACK FORK, ARK.

DEAR SIRs,—Please send me your Seed Catalogue. What is the lowest price you can furnish geranium cuttings this spring? I want a cheap box to make border for flower-beds.

I planted some of your nasturtium seeds last spring and I think every seed grew or came up.

Truly yours,

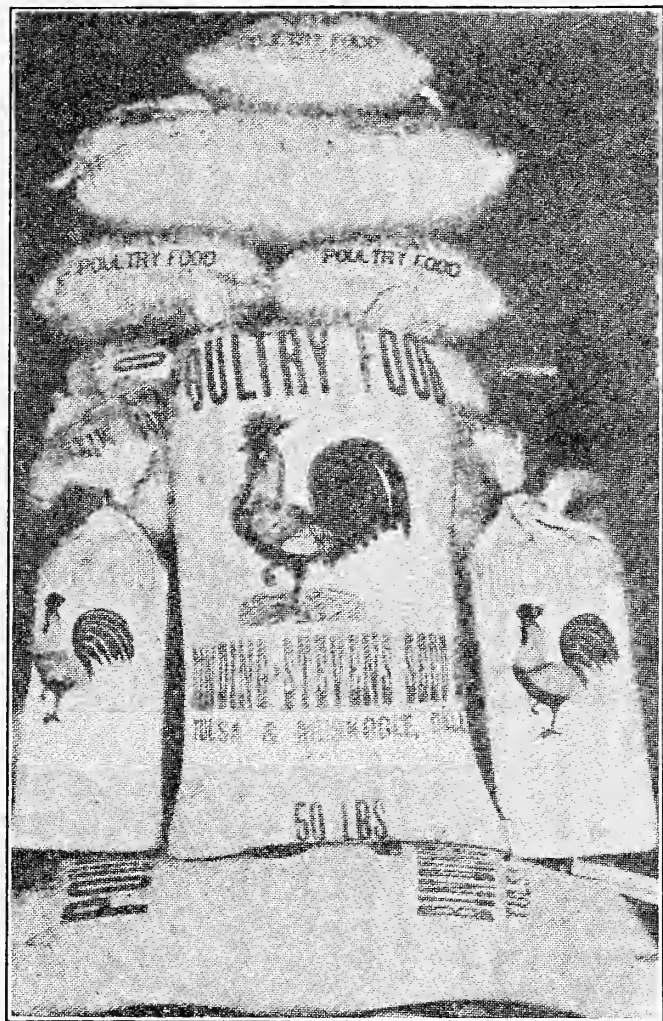
Mrs. L. O. D.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS



Powder Gun—A hand sprayer for insecticides in dry form. Capacity, 1 quart. Price, each, 85c.

POULTRY FOODS.



Perfection Scratch Food—For the laying hens; keeps them in good health the year around. Produces good results. Our Poultry Food is made of good, sound grains and seed, all cleaned and screened before mixing, and is without dust, meal, or waste of any kind. Market prices.

Perfection Chick Food—Chicks properly started on good, wholesome food are the ones that reach maturity. Perfection Chick Food is the right food for chicks, comprising small grains, grit, charcoal, and beef scraps. Ask for lowest market prices.

Perfection Mash Food—An excellent egg-producer; strong in egg-making qualities; nothing like it to make hens lay in winter. Market prices.

Ground Beef Scraps—Feed three times a week at the rate of about a handful to every three birds in the morning meal of hot food, or keep in a hopper before the fowls, allowing them free access all the time. Lowest market prices. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$6.75.

Blood Meal—Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. It contains no ground bone or cheap adulteration of any sort, and is the most complete poultry and egg food in use. It should be fed at the rate of about three times a week, composing about one-tenth of the mash. Market prices.

Fine Ground Bone—For mixing once a day with soft food, this is unsurpassed. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 65c; 100 lbs., \$4.75.

Cracked Poultry Bone—Made from fresh, pure, clean bones, and it should be fed to the poultry daily—about one handful to every five fowls, like grain or any other food. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 65c; 100 lbs., \$4.75.

Perfection Crushed Oyster Shell—To a large extent, will supply the necessary material for grinding their food and at the same time furnish the lime for egg shells. Chemical analysis, together with the reports from experienced poultry men, show that ordinary grain and green food supplied to the laying hens do not contain enough lime for egg shells. It requires several times as much lime as is ordinarily fed, if good, strong egg shells are to be produced. Crushed oyster shells will supply this lime, if kept continually before the fowls, trusting them to eat the amount necessary. The judgment of fowls can be relied upon in this respect. 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.50. Ask for the lowest market prices when in the market for any of our Poultry Foods.

Sulphur Fumigating Candles—Each, 10c, postpaid.

Perfection Brand Charcoal—Specially prepared for poultry. Feeding purifies the blood, prevents disease, and is a sure cure for sour crop, diarrhoea, etc. Put up in two grades, fine granulated, for use in mash mixtures, and coarse, for hopper feeding. Lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$3.00.

Pearl Grit—Teeth and tonic for poultry. In the feed means more eggs in the nest. In every sack of Pearl Grit you buy you receive double value, because it is a double-purpose grit. No shell-making materials, such as lime, magnesium, or oyster shells are needed. When you buy Pearl Grit, you get all of these. Contains 80 per cent carbonate of lime, 10 per cent silicon, and 3 per cent iron and magnesium. 4 lbs., 15c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$1.85.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Our Poultry Supply Department is the largest in this section. We handle only the very best and at reasonable prices. Our terms are cash with order, f. o. b. cars.

Champion Leg Bands—The oldest and most popular band on the market. The band is made in one piece in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. They will stay where you put them. Held by double lock, it is impossible for them to lose off. Made of best quality aluminum. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c.

Assorted Colored Celluloid Leg Bands—Doz., 15c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 95c.

Petty's Perfect Poultry Punch—All steel, nickel-plated. Punches clean; hole right size; will not bruise foot. Price, 25c, postpaid.

Egg Testers—Each, 25c.

China Nest Eggs—With these eggs there is no danger of getting stale eggs mixed with the fresh ones, nor the hens eating them and acquiring the habit of eating eggs. 3 for 10c; 12 for 40c.

Anti-Lice Nest Eggs—A standard-size nest egg and lice-killer combined. Rids laying hens of lice and mites. Inexpensive to use. 5c each; 55c per doz.

RAT CORN.



No Odors or Smells.

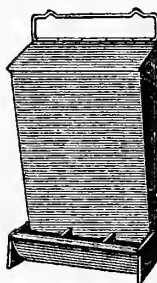
It mummifies them. No matter where they die, they simply **dry up**. Positively do not smell.

Rat Corn is a new and scientific discovery, and without a doubt the greatest rat-destroyer in the world; the only one that kills without any bad, dangerous or disagreeable effects. A trial will convince you. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per can.

Rat Annihilator—Used according to directions, will destroy rats to a certainty. Use sufficient quantity to insure thorough distribution on your premises (usually a dozen small packages). Use as directed by us, and if it does not kill your rats, leaving no resultant odor, we will refund purchase price to you. Animals of the canine and feline species will not eat this preparation. It requires no mixing with other foods. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.65.

Chick Grit and Shell Box—

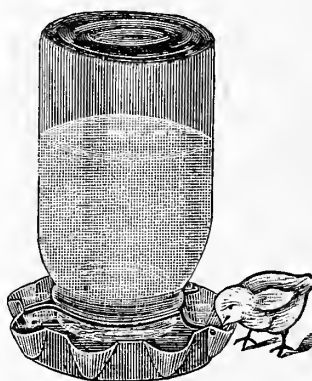
Growing chicks should have grit, oyster shell, and charcoal always before them; and for this purpose our Chick Grit and Shell Box is indispensable.



It is made of galvanized steel, with three compartments. Height, 7½ inches; width, 6 inches; depth (front to back), 4 inches at bottom and 2 inches at top. Price, 40c. Shipping weight, 2 pounds. Large size for grown fowls, 85c. Shipping weight, 4 pounds.

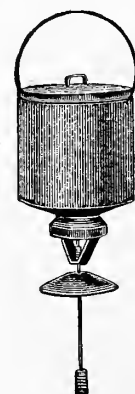
Automatic Fountain and Chicken Feeder—

(Patent applied for.) This appliance for chicks feeds water, grain, grit, etc., automatically. It is an absolutely sanitary fountain, made to fit any half-gallon, quart, or pint Mason jar. We do not furnish jars. Price, 15c each. Shipping weight, 6 ounces each.



O. K. Exerciser Feeder—The hopper (holding 12 quarts) is made of No. 28 galvanized steel, and is reinforced with a double thickness around the top. The bail is heavy galvanized rod, so that the weight of the grain does not spring it out of shape.

The pendulum rod and grain distributor have accurate adjustment with two brass nuts, and the convenient separable construction, which are patented features of our



Economy Exerciser.

Capacity, 12 quarts. Price, \$2.00. Shipping weight, 7 pounds.

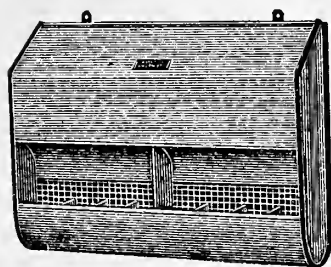
Standard Grit and Shell Box—

This grit and shell box has slanting front, inclined top and round bottom to trough. Just the thing to hold oyster shell, charcoal, and grit for a small flock of fowls. For large flocks, we recommend the three-compartment hopper described above.



Price of Grit and Shell Box, \$1.25. Shipping weight, 2 pounds each.

PERFECTION BRAND SEEDS

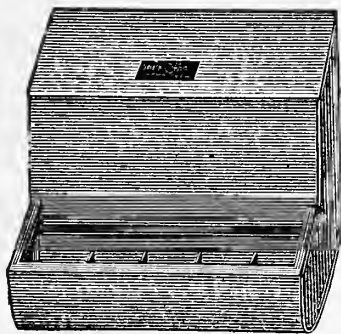


The Economy Feed Hopper—The slanting top prevents fowls from roosting or standing on it and the trough is completely protected from dirt and filth of any kind by the overhanging front of the hopper.

The door hinged on the front is raised, as shown in the cuts, for the fowls to eat; but when it is let down it closes the hopper up completely, making it rat, mouse, and dust-proof. The Economy Hopper is 18½ inches high, 6½ inches wide, and made in two lengths.

No. 1 Economy Dry Mash Hopper, 12 inches long, one compartment, price \$2.35. Shipping weight, 7 pounds.

No. 2 Economy Dry Mash Hopper, 24 inches long, two compartments, price, \$3.50. Shipping weight, 13 pounds.



The Handy Dry Mash Hopper—The Handy Dry Mash Hopper is made considerably wider at the bottom than at the top, so that it is impossible for any sort of dry mash to clog in it. Feed put into this hopper cannot be wasted, for the trough is deep, has a wide flange all around it and solid partitions, making it impossible for the fowls to pile up the feed and throw it out with their bills.

We consider this one of the best hoppers made, and suitable for any kind of dry mash. The cuts do not show any lid over the trough, but we make them with a rat-proof and dust-proof lid over both the hopper and trough.

Price List.

No. 1 Handy Hopper, 9 inches long, one compartment, price, \$1.30. Shipping weight in fiber carton, 6 pounds.

No. 2 Handy Hopper, 15 inches long, one compartment, price, \$2.00. Shipping weight in fiber carton, 9 pounds.

No. 3 Handy Hopper, 24 inches long, two compartments, price \$2.50. Shipping weight in fiber carton, 12 pounds.

No. 4 Handy Hopper, 36 inches long, three compartments, price \$3.25. Shipping weight, crated, 17 pounds.



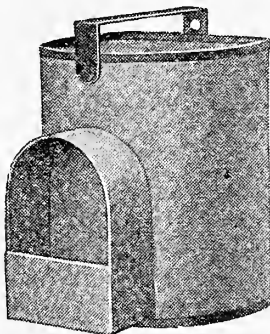
Drop Bottom Fountains—In this style of drinking fountains, the pan which forms the trough from which the fowls drink is hinged at the back and fastened by a brass latch in the front. The hood over the trough prevents falling dust and dirt from getting into the water; when the bottom is turned back, the inside of the front can be easily cleaned out and kept in sanitary condition.

The hole which allows the water to run from the fountain to the trough is behind the brass latch, which prevents the water from slopping out when the fountain is handled. The hinge is made with a brass rod to prevent rusting. Made of No. 28 galvanized steel in three sizes.

2-quart Drop Bottom Fountain.....\$1.15
Shipping weight, 2 pounds.

1-gallon Drop Bottom Fountain..... 1.30
Shipping weight, 3 pounds.

2-gallon Drop Bottom Fountain..... 1.60
Shipping weight, 5 pounds.



Wall Fountains—Made in three sizes, 1 quart, 1 gallon, and 2 gallons. The two larger sizes have flat backs so they can be placed horizontally on the ground for filling and also to make them rest firmly against the wall when hung up. Made of No. 28 galvanized steel, with heavy strap handles and hangers.

1-quart size.....\$0.75
Shipping weight, 1 pound.

1-gallon size..... 1.00
Shipping weight, 3 pounds.

2-gallon size..... 1.25
Shipping weight, 5 pounds.

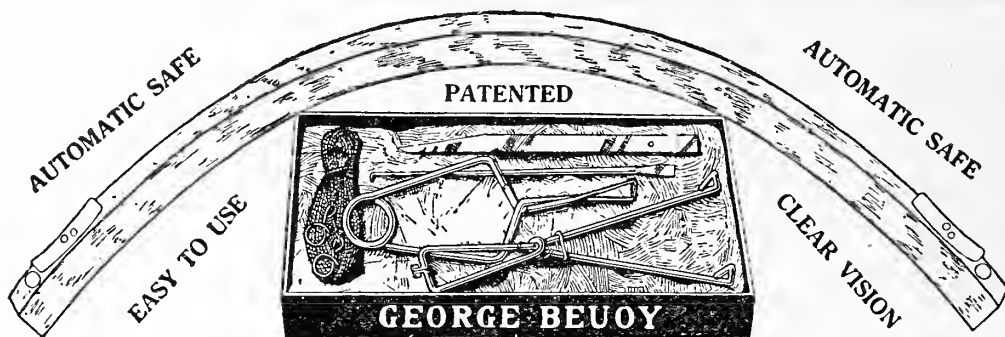
CRESTON, LA., February 10, 1919.

Please ship by parcel post the 2 pecks of Seed Corn. Later on I will want a bill of garden seed and a peck of Dwarf Mexican June Corn.

We are well pleased with your garden seeds. We raised the best garden in the country from your seed.

Please send order blanks and prices on Irish Potatoes per peck and per bushel, and you will oblige,
Yours truly, J. Y.

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES



BEUOY OLD MODEL CAPON TOOLS.

This set will please the most exacting. It contains the old Model Remover, also the Humane Spreader, the new design thin-blade knife 7 inches long, the combination hook and probe, together with the necessary cords and attachments for securing the bird. Finished in the very best nickel plate and polished, together with full and complete instructions, fully illustrated. Packed in cotton in a neat box and sent via parcel post, prepaid, \$3.50.

EYRIE EGG BOXES. For Shipping.

Time-savers, weight-savers; excel in strength and appearance; take minimum express rates and are cheap. It only takes about one-fourth the space of an ordinary basket. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box.

Price, No. 1, for one setting (15 eggs), each, 25c; dozen, \$2.40.

PAPER EGG BOXES.

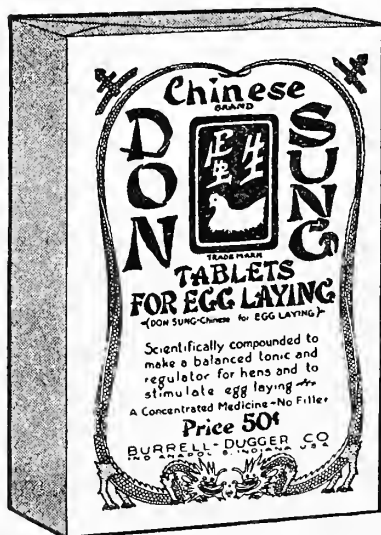
1-dozen size.....Dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.75

STONEWARE DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

1-gallon size.....50c
2-gallon size.....85c

Caponizing Sets—Poultrymen can double their profits by caponizing. The operation is very simple, and the instructions are so full and explicit that any man, woman, or child, after careful reading, will be able to perform the operation. It is highly successful from every point of view. The object in caponizing is to greatly increase the weight of the fowls, causing them in many cases to grow as large as turkeys, and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds, and the meat is of fine flavor, sweet, juicy, and tender.

DON SUNG MAKES HENS LAY.



Eggs will undoubtedly be higher in price this year than ever before. If you can keep your hens laying, this is your opportunity to make money.

Don Sung (Chinese for egg-laying) is a new scientific discovery for hens that stimulates the egg-laying organs and makes the hen healthy, strong, and vigorous. As

a result, she lays regularly in any season.

Don Sung is easily given in the feed, and costs

nothing to try. It doesn't force or hurt the hen in any way. In fact, it makes her healthier. It is used by thousands of successful poultry-raisers the world over.

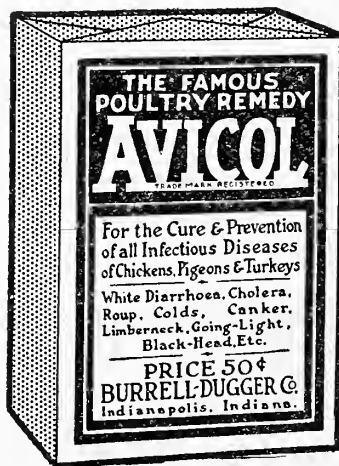
Positively Guaranteed—Try This Test at Our Risk.

Take ten hens, separate them from the others and give them Don Sung for one month. Then figure your egg yield. If you don't find that Don Sung has paid for itself and paid you a good profit besides, your money will be refunded without question or argument. A 50-cent package will handle this test.

Certainly this is fair enough. If your hens lay more, you are ahead. If they don't lay, you get your money back. We will take all the risk—we simply ask of you the opportunity to prove our claims. Get Don Sung for your hens to-day and start them laying. It will pay you.

Price, 50c (add 2c war tax); large size, \$1.00, holds three times the 50c size (add 4c war tax); special size, \$5.00, holds six times the \$1.00 size (add 20c war tax).

AVICOL STOPS CHICKS DYING.



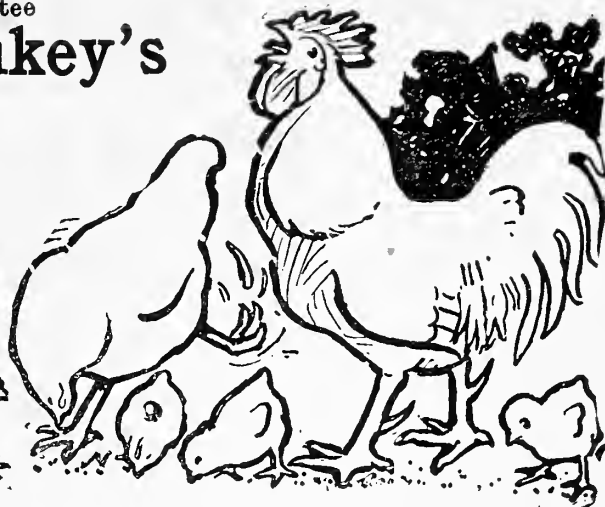
A few years ago it was considered impossible to prevent or cure White Diarrhoea. To-day Science offers the poultry-raiser a new wonderful discovery, Avicol, that is easily given in the drinking water either for prevention or cure. The thousands of poultry-raisers who have used Avicol are unanimous in their praise of this remedy.

Avicol positively stops chicks dying. Get a package to-day and use it—we'll take all the risk of its making good. You can be the sole judge.

Sold in three sizes: 25c size (trial size); 50c size (2½ times 25c size); \$1.00 size (2½ times 50c size). Add war tax of 1c on 25c size, 2c on 50c size, and 4c on \$1.00 size.

We Guarantee

Conkey's



HEALTHY POULTRY PAYS.

Only vigorous, healthy birds can produce profits. If disease enters your flock, act quickly with reliable remedies. Better still, prevent disease before it starts. We recommend Conkey's because we know Conkey's is absolutely dependable. Conkey's must satisfy you, or we'll refund your money quick. Send 4c stamp for valuable book on making poultry pay. Chock full of valuable poultry facts.



CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY
—Used by poultrymen all over the world as a preventive and treatment for this most common, contagious and deadly of all poultry diseases. A measureful in the drinking water and the birds doctor themselves. 30c, 60c, \$1.20. 5-lb. can, \$7.00.



CONKEY'S ROUP PILLS—For individual treatment. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S W. D. REMEDY—Right from the start put Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy in the chicks' water and save them from this scourge that kills millions of chicks every year. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY—Rids chicks of choking gape worms. Does not harm the chick. 30c, 60c.



CONKEY'S LICE POWDER—Dusted on the hen or added to the dust bath, it destroys the body lice that sap the hen's strength. Lousy hens can't lay. Good poultrymen won't have lice-infected birds. 15c, 30c, 60c; pails, 12 lbs., \$1.40; 25 lbs., \$2.75.

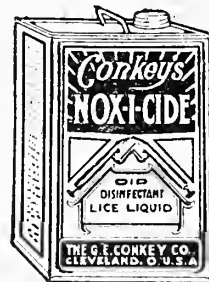
CONKEY'S LICE FIX—An ointment for body lice. One application lasts for weeks. Quick, easy, pleasant to apply. 30c, 60c.



CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY in the drinking water helps overcome most bowel troubles. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S SOREHEAD REMEDY—For dangerous, contagious chickenpox, pigeonpox, warts, and pain. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE DIP AND DISINFECTANT—Strong, reliable, economical; mixes with water. For spraying poultry houses, runs, barns, and stables, for washing poultry utensils, coops, brooders, and incubators. An efficient animal dip. Has a hundred uses about the home and around the farm. The best insurance for your home and your stock. 40c, 70c, \$1.00; 1 gal., \$1.75; 5 gals., \$7.50.



CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC is a time-tried and proven laying tonic, moulting powder, and regulator that helps hens into vigorous, red-blooded good health. It purifies the blood and tones up the whole system. All the food is utilized, and the bird becomes a real producer. It's different from forcers and stimulants. It's just good tonic all through. Conkey's builds better hens. Great for growing chicks. 30c, 60c; pails, 12 lbs., \$1.40; 25 lb., \$2.75; bags, 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$9.50.



CONKEY'S STOCK SPECIALS.

STOCK TONIC—A wonderful Tonic for all live stock.

FLY-KNOCKER—A spray for cattle and stables, to keep annoying flies away.

COW SPECIAL—A remarkable conditioner for dairy cows.

Conkey's

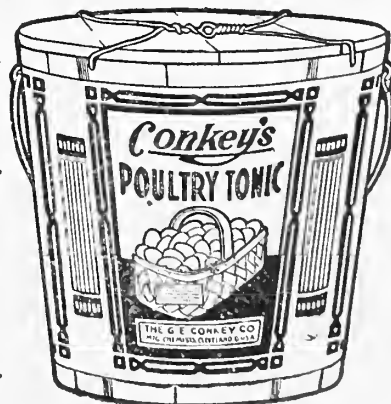
POULTRY TONIC.

Good for all your Birds every day in the year.

The above prices should prevail. Continued rising markets, however, make it impossible to guarantee them.



Don't
Worry!
Conkey
Will Cure
Me





Conkey's Buttermilk STARTING FOOD



Gives your chicks buttermilk in a dry, sanitary form—not too much and not too little. The lactic acid is just what is needed by the delicate digestive tract of the baby chick as an aid in the prevention of digestive and bowel troubles.

With this Buttermilk is mixed a combination of clean, wholesome grains, balanced in just the right proportion to help the little fellows over those critical first three weeks and bring them through with a good start for a healthy, well-developed maturity.

By using Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food you assure your chicks a sure, steady supply of good, wholesome buttermilk, free from contamination of disease. Feed it to your chicks, and that is all the food you need to give them for the first several weeks, except a little greens, some grit, and clean water.



Feed your chicks Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food and watch them grow quickly into heavy layers, strong breeders, full-bodied market birds, and real profit-makers.

3-pound package, 35c; 50 pounds, \$4.00;

6-pound package, 60c; 100 pounds, \$7.50.

10-pound package, 90c;



Blatchford's Calf Meal—The perfect milk substitute. Raise your calves without milk, sell your milk, and get advantage of the high creamery prices. Economical, easy to feed. Sold in 25, 50, and 100-pound bags.

Blatchford's Milk Mash—Will save your baby chicks. No more bowel trouble, leg weakness, or white diarrhoea. Grows; matures; fattens. Every bit food. Contains no drugs. Try a bag of this for all kinds of young poultry. Sold in 25 and 100-pound bags.

Blatchford's Egg Mash—One of the best feeds for egg-production. Fed to pullets, brings them into laying quickly, without forcing, keeping them in perfect health all the time. Sold in 25 and 100-pound bags.

Write for Prices.

Pratt's

Animal and Poultry Regulators and Remedies BABY CHICK FOOD.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK



Healthy birds and lots of eggs—the two big things in poultry-raising—are made certain by giving

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR.

100-lb. bag, \$9.00; 25-lb. pail, \$3.00; 12-lb. pail, \$1.50; packages, 30c and 60c.

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite, and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg-laying or winning blue ribbons.



Pratt's is the original poultry regulator of America and is in use by the most successful poultry-raisers everywhere.

When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism; expel worms; prevent leg weakness and egg-eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, and guineas, insuring quick growth, and keep them free from disease.

When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD.

14 lbs. for \$1.20; packages, 30c and 60c.

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting-up," and other chick diseases.



Don't let ROUP cut your profits. The sure and easy "ounce of prevention" against this dangerously contagious disease is

PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY.

Tablets or powder, \$1.00, 30c, and 60c.

Quickly absorbed by the blood, purifies the system, reduces fever, and allays inflammation. The safe remedy for roup, colds, catarrh, and all bad-weather diseases.

More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs,—these are a few of the benefits which come from using

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR.

Always sold on a guarantee that it will satisfy you or money back.

25-lb. pails, \$3.00, are popular with our customers. Packages at \$1.00, 60c and 30c. Get prices on 50-lb. and 100-lb. sacks.

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer, packages 30c and 60c.

Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant, 50c quart, \$1.50 gallon.

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy, packages 30c and 60c.

Pratt's Sore Head (Chicken Pox) Remedy, packages 30c and 60c.

Pratt's Gape Remedy, packages 30c and 60c.

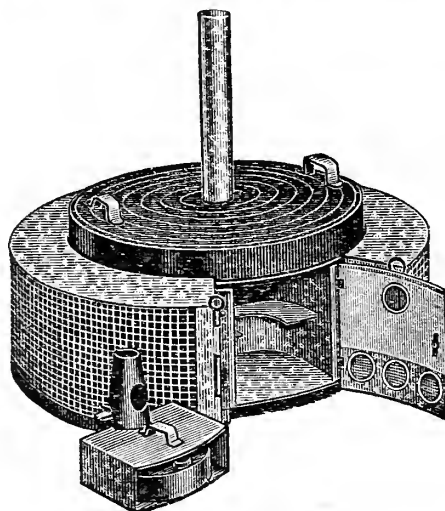
Pratt's Healing Ointment and Gall Cure, packages 30c and 60c.



**There Is a Pratt Remedy for Nearly
Every Curable Poultry or Animal Disease.**

ALL THE NAME IMPLIES

The Oakes Economy Brooder Hoover



Patented January 4, 1916.

All Steel, Light, Strong, and Durable.

It furnishes plenty of heat with a small flame, and is GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT. The Economy Hoover is complete in itself, and can be used anywhere, as it stands on a level floor—no platform, false floor, or other preparation necessary.

No. 1 Hoover (18-inch drum), without cage.....\$ 6.50

Shipping weight, about 14 pounds.

No. 1 Hoover, with wire cage..... 9.00

Shipping weight, about 25 pounds.

No. 2 Hoover (22-inch drum), without cage..... 10.00

Shipping weight, about 32 pounds.

No. 2 Hoover, with wire cage..... 12.50

Shipping weight, about 43 pounds.

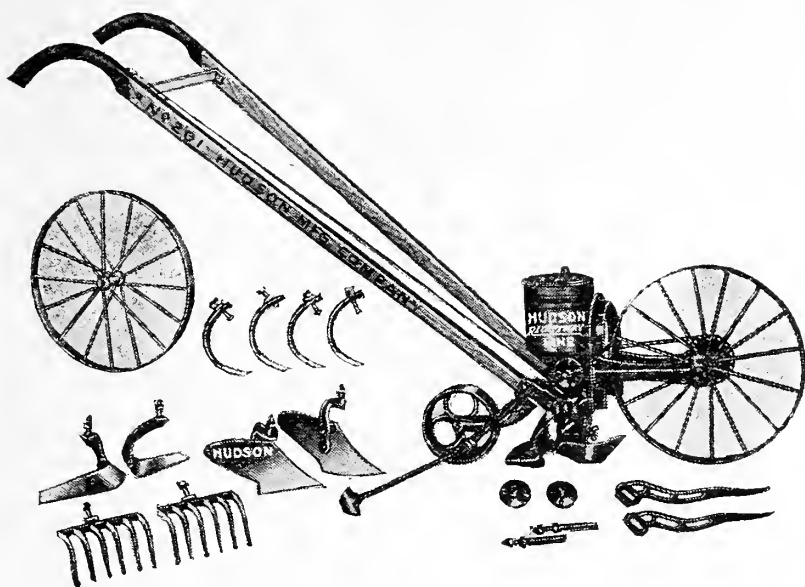
Prices do not include postage, express, or freight charges.

INCUBATOR SUPPLIES.

Prices When Ordered Extra.

Taylor Brothers' High-Grade Tested Thermometer, guaranteed accurate... Each, \$0.75
Taylor Brothers' Hygrometer..... Each, 1.50
Brooder Thermometer..... Each, .50
Mandy Lee Hygrometer..... Each, 2.00
Mandy Lee Hygrometer Wicks.... Each, .10

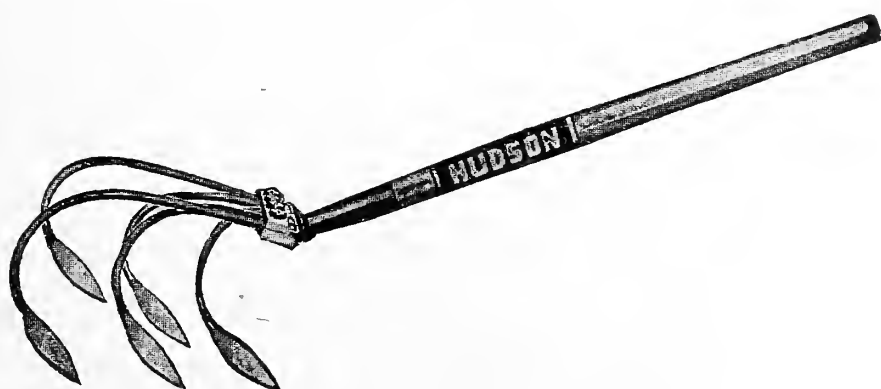
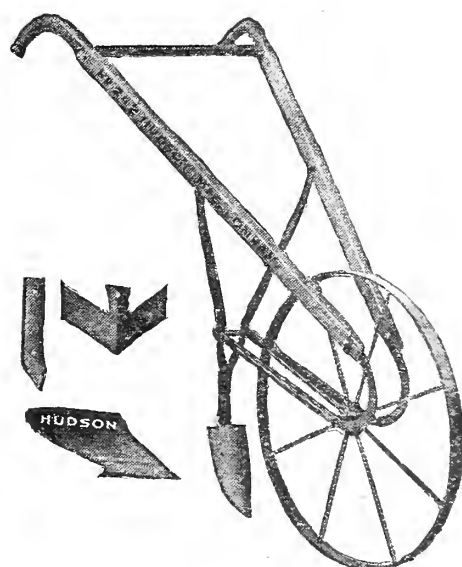
Lamp Wicks..... Each, \$0.05
Double Wafer for Old Trusty Incubator..... Each, .75
Wafer for Mandy Lee Incubator... Each, .50
Write for prices on Incubator Lamps and Burners.



GARDEN TOOLS.

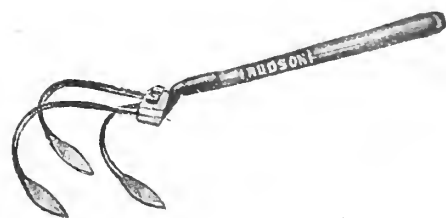
Hudson Combination Seeder—A combination tool, quickly convertible into a double or single wheel hoe, hill and drill seeder, or double and single wheel cultivator. Will sow accurately anything from beans down to the smallest garden seeds in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, or in drills at any desired depth to 2 inches. A great labor-saver for the gardener. Price, each, \$16.00.

Hudson Garden Plow—A counter balanced plow, with a 24-inch-high wheel. A good strong, durable tool and can be used in the largest gardens. Each, \$4.00.



Midget Weeder—A handy tool for work in close quarters, around flowers and other small plants. Furnished with three prongs or shovels and a good handle, 9 inches long. Price, each, \$0.45.

Weeder—As a weeder and pulverizer, this is just the tool for the large or small gardener. Leaves the soil level and does the work in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Teeth are of best steel, head and handle socket of malleable iron. Handle, 4 feet long. Price, each, \$1.00.



We also carry a line of Garden Hoes, Rakes, Spading Forks, etc. Write us.

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